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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

That Polish Treasure

THE peculiar and outstanding talents of Mr. Duplessis have seldom been better displayed than in the matter of the Polish art treasures deposited with the Sisters of the Hotel-Dieu of Quebec. The situation is made to order for him. He is the head of a government with certain sovereign powers, which do not however include the power of making war. He is thus enabled to talk as if his government were at war, or ready to go to war, with Poland and Russia, without having any of the responsibilities which would rest upon it if it actually were; he can make faces at Poland from behind the shelter of the Dominion government, which cannot afford to make faces at other nations because it might be called upon to give satisfaction for doing so. Mr. St. Laurent is a Minister of External Affairs. Mr. Duplessis is not.

The cleverness of all this consists in the fact that Quebec loves making faces at Poland just so long as it does not involve going to war. If Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. King, who actually could get the country into a state of war, were to conduct themselves towards Poland and Russia in such a way as to involve any risk of war with those countries, the first and loudest screams of protest would proceed from Mr. Duplessis who would at once declare that his province was about to be bled white once more to satisfy the imperialist designs of some outside power — this time probably the United States. But so long as Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. King continue to observe the ordinary amenities of international intercourse, Mr. Duplessis can accuse them of slavish prostration before Communism, and when they make inquiries about the whereabouts of property claimed by the present Polish government he can accuse them of violating the sanctity of the cloister. Nothing could be better, from the point of view of a provincial election.

All the same this is not one of the chief benefits conferred by the system of divided sovereignty.

Parliamentary Rules

THE Speaker of the House of Commons is now very definitely on record to the effect that violation of the no-reading rule concerning speeches in the House will not be tolerated outside of the debate on the speech from the throne. Why it should ever have been tolerated there we have not the faintest idea, except that it is obviously a difficult rule to apply because it is hard to draw the line between the use of extensive notes and actual "reading". That however was not the excuse put forward by Mr. Speaker last week; he admitted that Mr. Hamel was reading, Mr. Hamel did not even claim that he was not reading, and the Speaker's sole reason for not ruling him out of order was that "hon. gentlemen on all sides of the House have read speeches during this debate."

To this we can only reply that they shouldn't have, and that Mr. Hamel shouldn't have, and that Mr. Speaker shouldn't have allowed them to. We have no sympathy with the plaint of Mr. Douglas Ross, M.P., that some members have difficulty in making a good speech, or what they think is a good speech, unless they have it written out in their hands. The business of a member of parliament is to take his job seriously. It is an honorable and responsible job, and he gets paid for it. If when he first becomes a member he finds that he can't deliver a decent speech without a manuscript, he should immediately start learning how. If he absolutely can't learn, there is no rule against his sitting silent anyhow, and the House would be better off if more members did so.

The ministers of the crown are undoubtedly responsible for the rise of this manuscript trouble, and they are the people who should lead the way in the effort to get rid of it. It is probably true that in these days of com-

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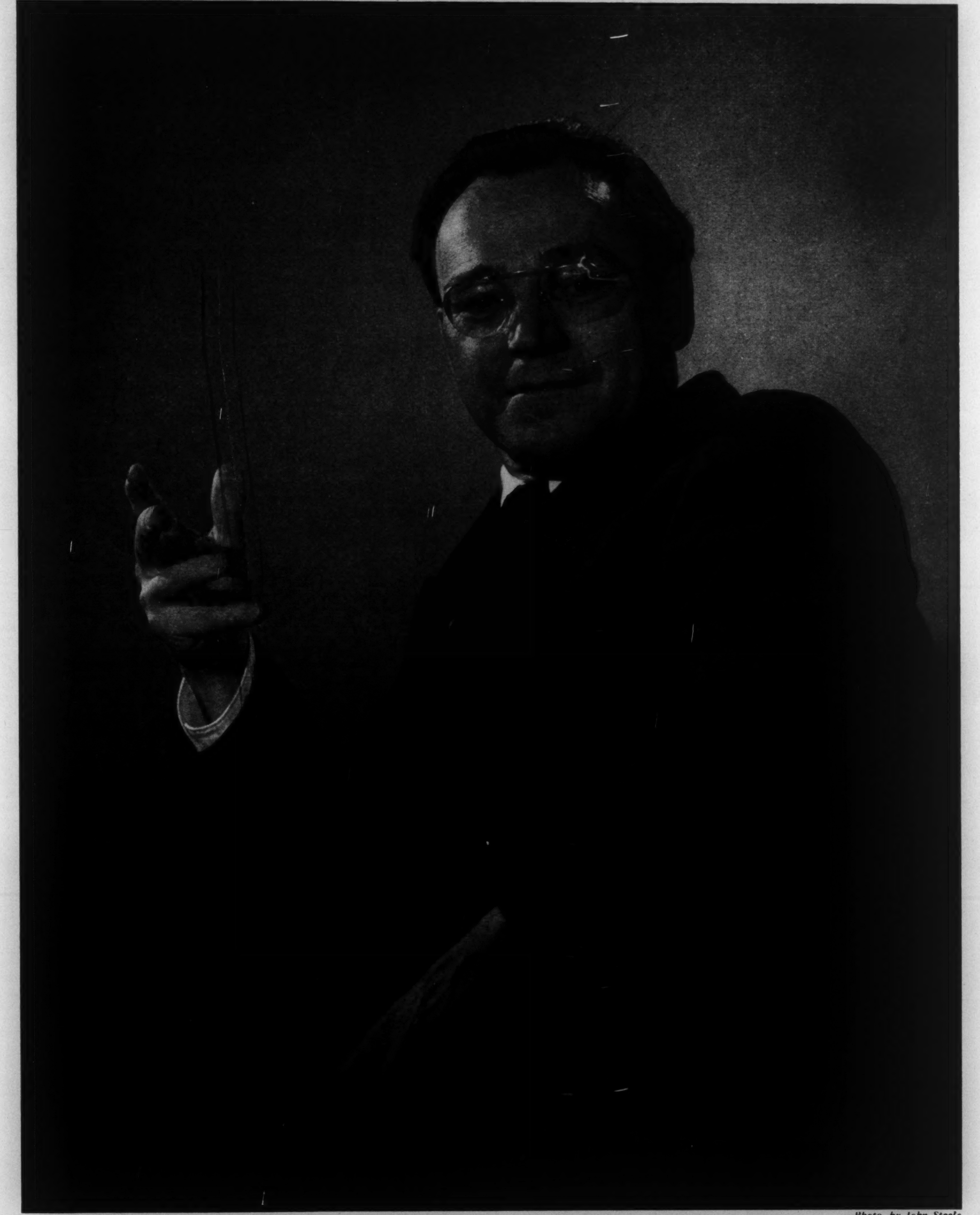

—Photo by John Steele

Concert pianist Reginald Godden has been in the van of Canadian artists for many years. Unanimous acclaim by Detroit critics for three recent recitals there now gives him an international eminence.

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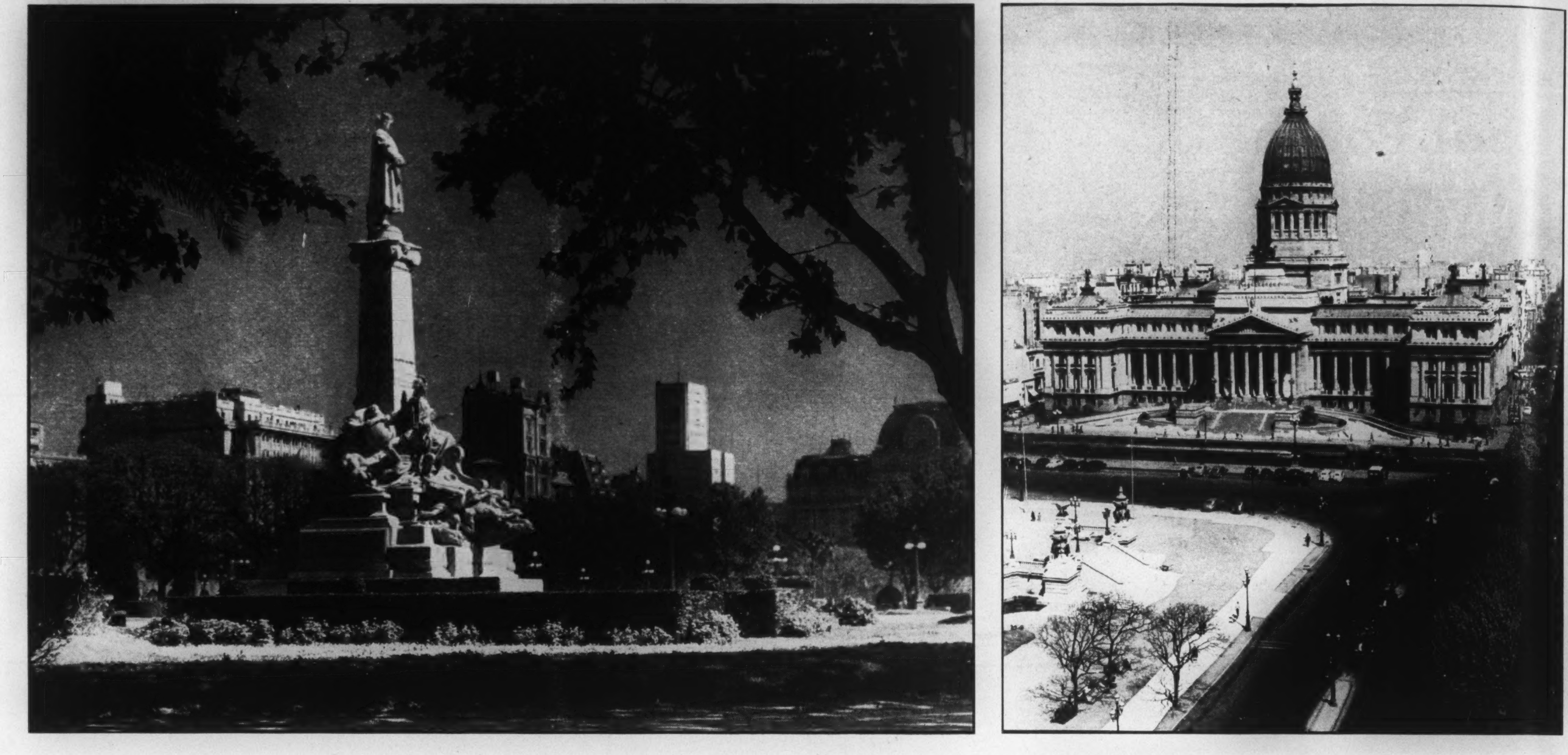
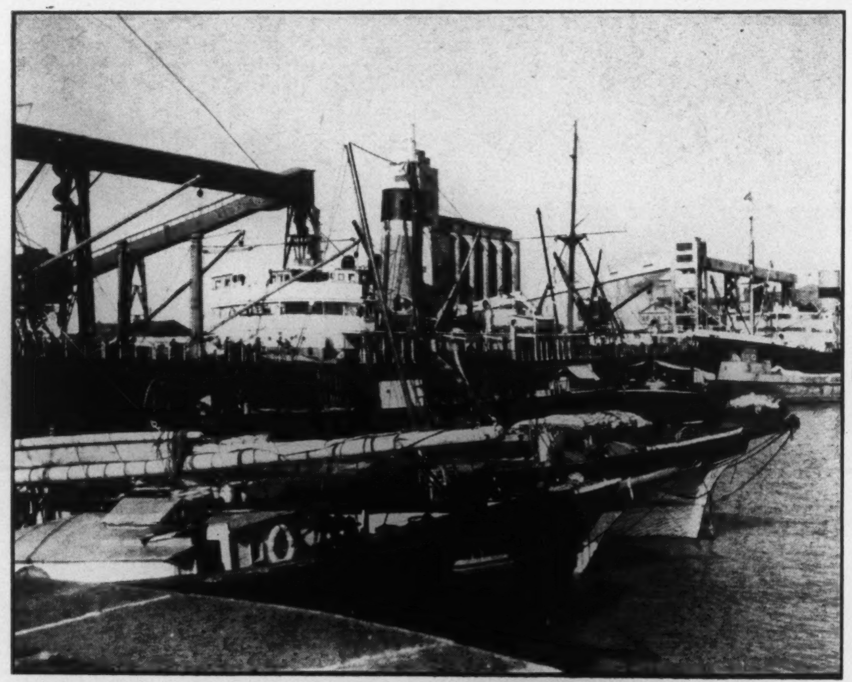
Argentina Still Pleasant Place to Live Despite



Because of her Falkland islands claim, Argentina today is in the world spotlight. This is Columbus . . . . . . Plaza, and (right) the Argentine House of Congress, Buenos Aires.



Buenos Aires' harbor where grain exports to Europe are shipped.

By Jason Haines

WITH Argentine congressional elections last weekend expected to consolidate his power, President Perôn will probably henceforth pull increasing weight in South American politics and also, in some degree, in world affairs. Assertion of Argentina's claim to sovereignity over the Falkland Islands, despite the fact that they have been a British possession for nearly 200 years, afforded him an excellent opportunity for pre-election flag-waving. Ordinarily this might produce some dangerous external complications, but in this instance Perón doubtless felt he would be safe because of Britain's many embarrassments.

Argentina has for years periodically handed a formal protest about the Falklands to the British Ambassador in Buenos Aires, but Britain has not thought it necessary until the recent seizure of bases to take action in the matter. The fact that a British cruiser was dispatched to the scene is significant. South American republics were formerly notable chiefly for their ability to withstand revolutions but were not considered likely threats to any large nation. World balance of power, however, is changing and, although Argentina's pro-axis leanings in World War II have made the former allies wary of her, it is considered that she might prove an influential ally in a world conflict with Communism.

Argentina's military, naval and air strength is not clearly established but her grain and meat export potential is enormous. Although meat production was down slightly last year and the area under grain the smallest for some years, the wheat crop of 7,000,000 tons was a bumper one.

Perón's policy of buying cheaply from the farmers and selling at much higher prices abroad has somewhat discouraged the farmers, who feel they are being sacrificed to pay higher wages to the industrial workers who put Perón in power. Prices are rising dangerously and with freight rates likely to go up to meet railway workers' wage increases, Perón will have to subsidize the farmers or pay them more for their goods if production levels are to be held. He has already seen the necessity of this but last year hoped that his immigration policy would bring in sufficient farm workers to balance those who left the land to work in the cities. Nearly 100,000 immigrants are expected in Argentina this year from Europe, and Perón is trying to work out some way of enticing them into farm work.

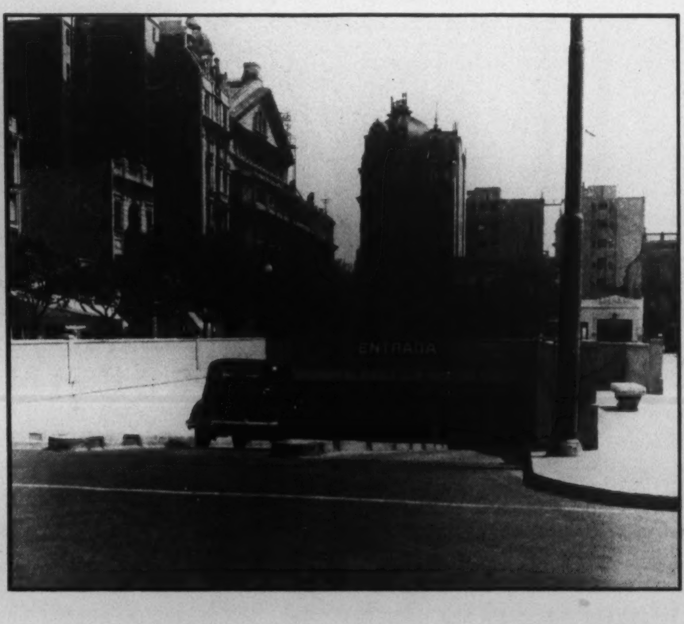
DURING 1947 Perôn offered U.S. businessmen large profits and fewer controls if they established production plants in Argentina. It has been suggested that he is trying for a U.S. loan to finance his 5-year industrial program.

Until recently living conditions in Argentina have been among the most pleasant in the world, but prices have risen much more rapidly than personal incomes and dissatisfaction has been growing.

While the results of the elections will not be known until next week, there seems little reason to doubt that Perôn will retain his ascendancy.

TABARIS
TABARIS
COSTA GRANDE

Night life is gay in Buenos Aires, often called "Paris of the South." Above, Tabaris Club, on Avenida Corrientes.



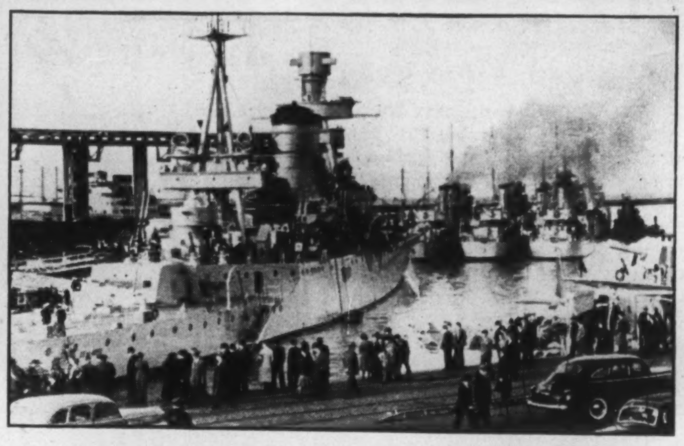
Like all large cities, Buenos Aires has parking problems which underground parking spaces have helped solve.

Street scene in Bahia Blanca. Police control traffic from stand in the middle of the road.

Rising Prices and Growing Economic Troubles

Avenida Corrientes by daylight showing the Safico building.

Argentine meat production fell slightly in 1947.



Argentine warships on display at Buenos Aires.

These cheeses will remain in stock 2-3 years.

Cadets being trained in range-finding and aiming.

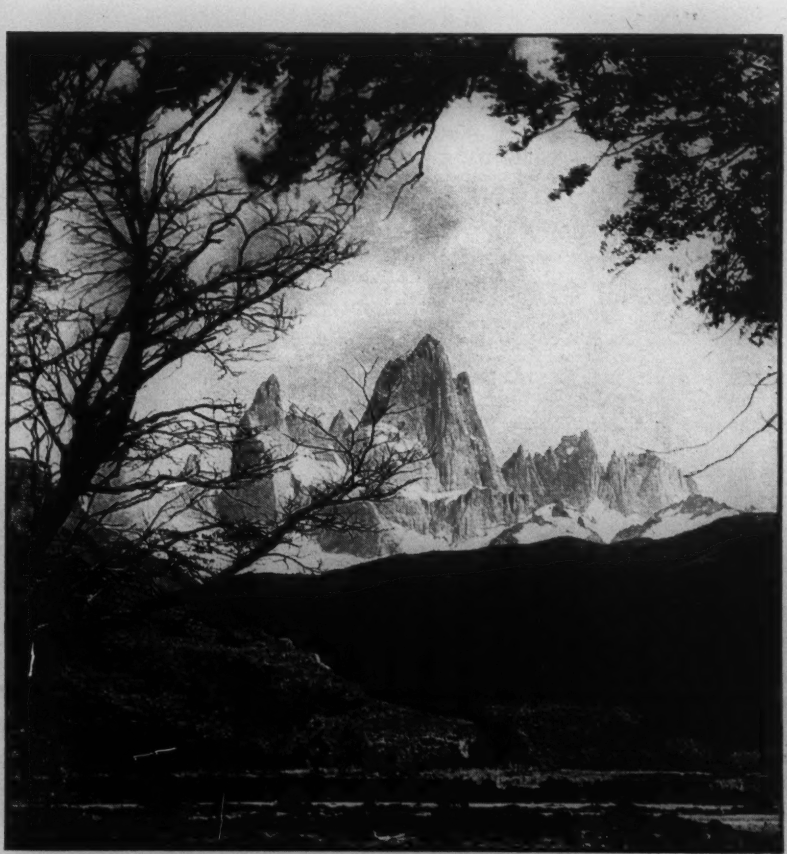
Argentine cowboy rounding up his large herd on the pampa.

Quebracho trees are grown for tannin.

Hides, for which there is a great demand, awaiting shipment.

Gaucho taking maté, a tea made from the yerba plant. Method of taking differs widely

Sheep-shearing on a busy estancia in the province of Santa Fe in north-eastern section of Argentina.



—Photos, Miller Services Ltd.

The scenery in Patagonia in southern Argentina is superb. This range is the Cordillera Fitzroy, famous beauty spot.

Recently appointed British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Oliver Franks is regarded as the outstanding British expert on European recovery needs, and as such was chairman of the 16-nation conference in Paris last fall. Not a professional diplomat and unawed by tradition, he was formerly Provost of Queen's College, Oxford. Sir Oliver is 43.

Dear Mr. Editor

Hollywood: Art or Industry

ACCORDING to Mary Lowrey Ross (S.N., Jan. 24), it is up to the public to raise the standard of film fare dished up from Hollywood. Whether one regards Hollywood production as an art or as an industry, the idea is wrong. Whoever heard of a first-rate painter or composer who created mainly to please his audience? In the first place, he has little idea what will please them, for the public is notoriously fickle; and in the second place, he created because he felt he had something to say and wanted to say it no matter what the effect on the public would be. If it pleased, so much the better.

Even those who assert that Hollywood movies are an industry will concede that it is an industry with artistic possibilities. And it is therefore the *duty* of Hollywood as an art centre, to introduce to the public on its own initiative new techniques and new ideas, to endeavor to influence its audience to more constructive and enlightened, not to mention intelligent, phases of human creation. It is here that the American film industry has been failing so miserably for the last ten to fifteen years. "But they have to make money" is the inevitable come-back. One of the best ways of making money is to save money, and Hollywood has a universal reputation for throwing money around like a drunken sailor.

There is much to be said for the view that Hollywood is finished as a producer of art. Certainly the French and Italian films, with really creative ideas and new approaches, are produced under conditions which the Hollywood technician would scorn as primitive.

New York City. H. C. FRANCIS

More Cynicism

I THINK the attitude of mind of Gladys E. Alexander, and consequently the validity or otherwise of her criticism of Gilbert Norwood's article, can be adequately judged from her words about the "privileged classes" of England—"this small minority is in no way affected by the present shortages and is able to obtain its weekly complement of black market poultry, butter, eggs, etc. It dines and wines at the best hotels and dresses well because black market clothing coupons are always available to the person with sufficient money and insufficient moral sense." (S.N., March 6.)

This is an explicit statement that the entire "privileged classes" are black market buyers and persons of insufficient moral sense. Such a statement has no possible validity in relation to the "privileged classes" of whom Professor Norwood was speaking, and who, while they may be a "small minority," are certainly not entirely composed of lawbreakers.

Toronto, Ont. T. G. LITTLEWOOD

Imagination on Chinook

MR. BROCK'S imagination certainly held sway when he said that "the Chinook language has been so successful that most of our Indians have forgotten their own dialects and speak only Chinook and English" (S.N., Feb. 7). The writer in his youth was able to speak fluent Chinook but it is over twenty years since he has heard it used even though residing in the area with the largest Indian population on the Pacific coast.

On the contrary, all the native tribes use their own dialect for family and tribal communication and all, except the very old who still use an interpreter, speak sufficient English to conduct their affairs with their white neighbors. Again with the exception of the very old, it is doubtful if you would find an Indian, at least on the northern half of the Pacific coast, who would know a word of your conversation if you addressed him in Chinook.

Chinook was born of the need for a common language for the early traders and the native people. With the coming of the English schools, the need disappeared.

Prince Rupert, B.C. R. G. LARGE, M.B.

ON THE RE-BURIAL OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

NOT a drum was heard, nor a funeral note,
But only a sickle and hammer,
Ill-omened but clear, were the tools we could hear
In the hands of his fearful embalmer.

We buried him also in 'thirty-nine,
Soliciting Adolf's affection;
Then, in hopes he'd behave, we opened his grave
And allowed him a brief resurrection.

Not a prayer could we utter to soften his going;
Our hearts were too full of our sorrow,
And dread of the Red who would tread on his bed,
And we nervously thought of the morrow.

Some will talk lightly about his decease,
Especially those who betrayed him,—
But he will not care as he slumbers there
In the grave where the UNO laid him.

Slowly and sadly we wrote him off
As a subject for funeral dirges,—
And, protecting our breath from the stench of his death,
We left him alone with his purges. J. E. P.

The "Living" Problem

AFTER reading the two articles on housing by Professor Higgins (S.N., Feb. 14 and 28), I wonder if perhaps we should not call it the "living" problem rather than the "housing" problem. After all it's the net results we are interested in, and housing is only a means to that end.

Perhaps we should employ our architects on projects aimed at "living" rather than the designing of low-cost housing units. They could consider the following points. Central heating would, for instance, eliminate the cost of an individual plant in each house and the purchase of heat as a utility rather than as part of capital investment in the house. Elimination of basements would reduce the cost of excavation, a major building cost. This is practical because of omission of the individual heating plant. Multiple housing should be studied in relation to Canadian conditions with the development of a plan designed to meet Canadian conditions; the result might range anywhere from apartments to individual units.

Careful study should be given to reclaiming areas where homes are worn-out and ready for scrapping. So many city sections provide neither good nor economical living.

Housing planners should remember that cost of heating, taxes, transportation to and from work, are as much a part of the cost of home ownership as the house itself. Any housing plan should keep all these costs to a minimum. Finally, let's put the job up to private enterprise. The units can be built and operated at a reasonable profit through economies in building, buying materials and appliances, and central operation. It should be a good insurance company investment.

Let's bring housing up to date by taking it out of the luxury class!

Toronto, Ont. A. C. PRINGLE

Housing and Baby-Sitting

EMPHASIS upon multiple housing rather than upon individual lowcost housing units, suggested in Professor Higgins' articles would pay rich dividends to a community.

Here are some advantages that might be thus provided which are not enjoyed by the average homeowners at present: playground facilities with modern equipment; baby-sitting and baby-tending facilities; central garage services; snow removal with mechanized equipment: group activities—social, educational, etc.

For those who want gardens, larger housing units make possible the development of garden areas in unused land sections as was done during the war with Victory Gardens, rather than having small patches of worthless land in dozens of backyards.

The application of mass production techniques is much more possible in multiple housing than in individual housing. Furthermore, we should take advantage of new appliances so that people living in low-cost housing can enjoy better plumbing, continuous hot water, refrigeration, etc.—advantages perhaps not enjoyed in many expensive homes built as late as a few years ago.

Paris, Ont. PETER ALLAN

Laurel Wreath

ALTHOUGH a most willing reader and unwilling writer, I am moved to state my appreciation and satisfaction with regard to your editorial "Wreaths That Fade," (S.N., Feb. 7), on Barbara Ann's victory. Those sentiments are expressed too rarely, even perhaps felt too rarely in these materialistic times.

Windsor, Ont. MARGUERITE ROBERTS

The Killers

THE caption under your picture of Michael Redgrave (S.N., March 6) has him "killing Macduff". Is the Redgrave company doing the play with a trick ending? My Shakespeare says that Macduff, who was "from his mother's womb untimely ripped", kills Macbeth.

Toronto, Ont. LEONA STARR

Our Rarer Monsters

REFERENCE MACBETH ODDITY PAGE FOUR MARCH SIX SUBMIT FOLLOWING TRUSTING SUBEDITOR TO RESTORE PUNCTUATION CAPITALS ETC. STOP TITLE QUOTE OUR RARER MONSTERS UNQUOTE STOP POEM BEGINS:

THE FILM PRODUCER YELLS YOU'RE RIGHT
THIS SHAKESPEARE DIDN'T KNOW HIS STUFF
YOU SHOOT IT LIKE IN SATURDAY NIGHT
THIS GUY MACBETH RUBS OUT MACDUFF
AND NOW IN CAESAR RUSHES—HEY!
THIS JULIUS BETTER BE REAL HOT
IN ROME STYLE FENCING HAVE HIM SLAY
THE BRUTUS GANG AND THEN A SHOT
TO SHOW THE AUDIENCE THAT OLD OGRE
MARK ANTONY IS STRICTLY SNIDE
HE'S REDGRAVE SEEN IN SANDWELL'S TOGA
JUST TAKING SHAKESPEARE FOR A RIDE.

D. KERMODE PARR
Alexander College, Fredericton, N.B.

Passing Show

MR. DREW has given up shaking hands with the Communist members of his legislature. Determined not to be caught Red-handed.

•

The Toronto *Star* says that the best unprepared speech is "No." But you've got to be prepared—to stick to it.

•

They were compulsory savings when you saved them but they're not compulsory spendings now you've got them back.

•

Unquestionably the lovely bride of Winthrop Rockefeller has gained everything that the typical American poor girl longs for—including a previous divorce.

•

Return of Vaudeville?

A woman who gave birth to a child while in a hypnotic trance said, "I remember the doctor talking about Olsen and Johnson while he was putting me to sleep . . . . The next thing I remember is opening my eyes and being told I had a daughter." Hellzapoppin!

•

Canada needs 7,276 more school teachers, according to a Quebec educationist. All right, but that doesn't mean that Canada is willing to pay for them.

•

McGill scientists have found that porpoises "are as bright as monkeys and have as much fun as people." If they were a bit brighter they would want to have more fun.

•

Stalin's portrait is being hung in all the schools of Czechoslovakia from which we conclude that Czechoslovakia hasn't got a good Fuehrer of its own.

•

It still seems a little odd to us that a man who robs people who are trying to make some easy money gets a jail sentence, while a man who robs the government of thousands of dollars of income tax merely gets fined.

•

That's Where It Bites

Complaint is raised in England because half-a-million dollars of the U.S. loan was spent on "luxury artificial teeth". It is felt that the British austerity diet should be eaten with British austerity teeth.

•

Manitoba maintains that "the whole responsibility" for old age pensions rests with the Dominion government. So far as the provinces are concerned nobody ever grows old.

•

Two irritating British economists are now challenging the idea, which everyone else seems to hold, that Britain is on her death-bed. They want to change the notice outside the door from "Britain's Wake" to "Britons Awake."

•

Lucy says that Mr. Drew is quite right; you can't shake hands with a man with a clenched fist.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

plicated legislation other ministers besides the Finance Minister need to have a great deal of matter before them when they are introducing major legislation; therefore an exception which has for many years been made in favor of the budget speech could reasonably be extended to other ministerial utterances. But surely that is enough. Surely it is not necessary that a privilege which may or may not be needed by Mr. Abbott in expounding the financial position of the nation must also be accorded to Mr. Hamel in discussing the school legislation of New Brunswick in 1869.

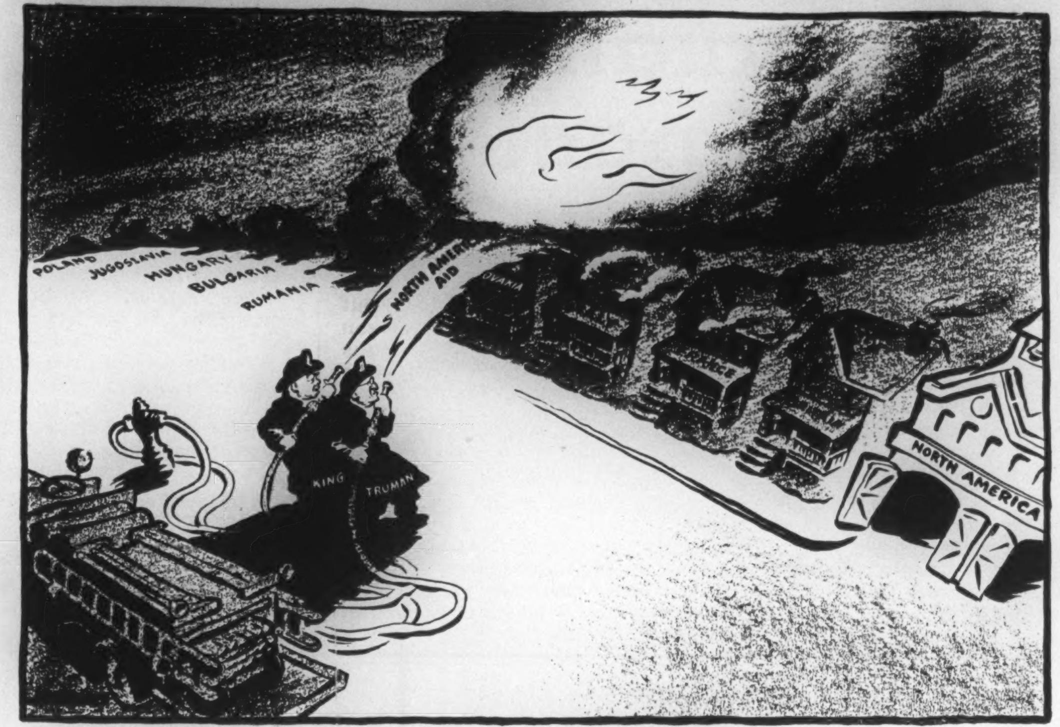
While we are on this subject we may add that on the same day, in another rather disorderly discussion, Mr. King used an expression which seems to us to be part and parcel of a wrong conception of the relations between the government and the speakership. "I am here", said Mr. King, "to see that parliamentary rules and practices are observed, and I intend to do so." We are not at all sure that it is any more the business of the leader of the government than of the leaders of the—doubtless too numerous—opposition parties to see that parliamentary rules are observed. That is the function of the Speaker, and in carrying it out he owes no more deference to the views of the Prime Minister as to what those rules mean than to those of Mr. Bracken of Mr. Coldwell or for that matter Mr. Hamel himself. It is a most unfortunate circumstance that the interpretation and application of these rules has become a matter of almost constant conflict between the government and the opposition parties, and that the final determination is so frequently reached by a straight party vote. In such a vote, of course, the Prime Minister does actually exercise the power to "see that parliamentary rules and practices are observed" as he interprets them, for his followers naturally vote as he votes. But that is not the ideal way to manage the proceedings of parliament.

J. W. Dafoe's Stage

CANADA is a difficult country in which to manufacture national figures. It is something like a theatre with inadequate lighting for the stage; its personages move about a little dimly, as compared with those whose gyrations are performed under the overwhelming glare of the Klieg lights of United States publicity. Some people think that the difference is due to lack of color and sharp outline in the Canadian personages themselves, the occupants of the stage. It is not really so, in spite of the examples of Mr. King and Mr. Bracken; there are lots of colorful and angular people in Canadian public life, but we just don't play them up properly. Mr. George McCullagh is so colorful that he has been "done" by the *Saturday Evening Post.* Mayor Houde would be a figure in Paris, in Rio de Janeiro, in New Orleans. What would not the American press have made of Mr. Aberhart if he had had a state and not a province in his pocket? Or Mr. Hepburn? We have Jean François Pouliot and the Abbé Groulx; properly staged either of them would make a first-class play in three acts. But we haven't got the stage.

This is the reflection excited in our breast by G. V. Ferguson's little book on "John W. Dafoe" (Ryerson, $2.25), a sketch of a man who was a bigger editor and a bigger person than any but two or three of the top newspaper editors of the United States today; yet those two or three and several others are national figures in a nation of 140 million people, and Dafoe was scarcely a national figure in a nation of less than 14 million. It's the lighting that does it. We just haven't enough spiritual Hydro—or perhaps what we have is 25-cycle and flickery.

Dafoe was absolutely perfect material. He looked the part; he shambled; his eyebrows bristled; he barked; he was just like a stage direction for a character in a play by Eugene O'Neill. But outside of Winnipeg how many Canadians, ordinary Canadians of the proletariat and the petty bourgeoisie, knew him, realized him, as the Americans (and we too) realize the big figures of the United States? Don't imagine that Bennett was necessarily pulling his interlocutor's leg when he asked, in 1927, if J. W. Dafoe wasn't the man who wrote "Robinson Crusoe"; he may very well have believed it, for Calgary is quite a way from Winnipeg, and Bennett had several blind spots. This Ferguson book will clear up some of this sort of misapprehension, but the operation is a bit late for a man who died in January 1944.



SAVING THE FIRE-STATION

A great deal, but not all of Dafoe, comes to life in these notes by a close companion of many years. His omnivorous and utterly unsystematic filing, priceless with his enormous memory, useless without it. His odd, endearing or repelling, way with subordinates. His rampant nationalism, and his faith—not at all blind or unintelligent, but purposeful and hopeful—in the League of Nations. His personal integrity and political practicality;—in politics one uses the tools one has at hand, and washes afterwards. His complete Westernism (what would he have been like had he spent his life in Montreal?). And so on, all round a many-sided character.

We may perhaps add one more saying to Mr. Ferguson's collection. It was delivered to a young Montreal journalist many years ago, when the public utilities of Montreal were richer and more powerful than now: "When a public-service company is wrong, attack it with all your power. When it is right, let it defend itself." It sounded cynical at the time, but it was sound advice, both for the companies and for the journalists.

Picket Government

A GREAT number of Canadians have unquestionably been made uncomfortable by the tales of corruption, incapacity, injustice and cruelty in the Kuomintang area of China, and the repeated demands, by persons who should be well informed on Chinese affairs, that Canada and the United States cease giving military aid to Chiang Kai-shek. Much stress is laid on the arguments that Russia is not aiding the Chinese Communists and that they are not Communists in the Russian sense. Even if these statements are true we find it hard to believe that in the event of another great war the Communist part of China will give no aid or comfort to our enemies.

But the consideration that does most to make us suspicious of the motives of the anti-Kuomintang campaigners in Canada is the methods which they employ to further their ends. They are freely advocating the use of trade union pickets to prevent by force the loading of vessels carrying war supplies to China. This is the absolute negation of democracy and could be advocated only by people who feel that the triumph of the Chinese Communists is more important than the maintenance of democratic government in Canada. It is a demand that a very vital part of Canada's foreign policy be determined, not by the elected representatives of the people, but by a single small trade union. If the situation were reversed, and it were the *owners* of the vessels who were refusing (because of sympathy with the other side) to allow them to carry implements of warfare to a party of whom the anti-Chiang people approved, there would be an immediate—and very proper—demand that the ships be taken over by the government. No sovereign authority can allow its will to be flouted by either owners or workers. Government-by-picket-lines is not likely to become a Canadian institution in the early future.

Bach on the Radio

THE diffusion of musical taste which has been effected by the radio in the last twenty years is perhaps the most adequate compensation that we have been afforded for the invasion of our homes by vast quantities of "entertainment" of a very questionable artistic value. A generation ago it would have been impossible in Canada to fill even a single large hall with hearers who would enjoy and appreciate Bach's "St. Matthew Passion"—unquestionably one of the great landmarks of music. Today it is possible for the C.B.C. to place that splendid three-hour work within the reach of anybody in Canada or the northern part of the United States who has a receiving set, and if the advance publicity is adequate we imagine that there will be a sufficient number of listeners to amply justify the enterprise.

This would not be possible if the C.B.C. had not already established the practice of making Wednesday evening on the Trans-Canada service a program of definitely higher quality than those provided on other evenings. The public is now accustomed to this policy, and those for whom it has no charms are doubtless used to turning to other points on the dial. But all those who are willing to listen to great music on the grand scale for three hours (this is not a thing to be dipped into and turned off) should make a note of Wednesday night, March 24.

Laugh, Clown, Laugh!

MR. JEAN-FRANCOIS POULIOT, M.P. for Temiscouata, likes to get a laugh in the House of Commons. Unhappily it is not all good clean fun; he is a bit too interested in the racial origins of government officials belonging to minority groups whose native language is other than French. We hope that he was as amused as we were when he asked the following question in the House and got the following answer:

QUESTION: Referring to Mr. L— of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, (1) When and where was he born? (2) When did he come to Canada to stay?

ANSWER: (1) Mr. L— was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, February 18, 1908. (2) Answered by (1).

The Oleomargarine Case

THE Senate is now thought to be likely to pass an oleomargarine bill this session. Should it do so it will throw upon the House of Commons the whole burden of maintaining an absolute prohibitive ban on a cheap article of food which is accepted in almost every other country of the world as nutritious, tasty and economical.

The opponents of oleomargarine are not defending a natural and generally recognized right. They are not preventing something which would be a menace to the health or economic welfare of the nation. They are asserting a claim to a species of protection which is enjoyed by practically no other industry, and a claim which they can enforce only by denying to two other important classes of Canadians *their* natural right to do as they will with what is their own. They are preventing Canadian consumers from buying a non-deleterious foodstuff which they wish to buy, and they are preventing Canadian producers from converting certain of their oil products into such a foodstuff. Both of these are ordinary, natural rights which should not be interfered with except for the gravest reasons of national interest. They should certainly not be interfered with merely to afford protection to a particular industry.

A Song of Gardens

By AUDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN

LIFE began for us in a garden; there it began
Not alone for the first woman and man
Naked and innocent under the lovely gloom
Of pearl-pink tamarisk-blossom and apple-bloom:
They were the root of which we are the stem—
Not for them only but for us in them
Before the eye could dull or the heart could harden,
Life began in a garden.

So for us all who have been or shall be or are;
Under a kindly star
Into the Eden of childhood we are born,
A thicket of budded may and the flowering thorn,
Fair with half-blown lilies and honeyed roses,
And somewhere in the deepest of its closes,
Undreamed-of, circled by no watch about,
The tree of fatal fruit that casts us out.

All our life long we never find again
That holy place unmarred by wind or rain,
The petalled shade, the clover-purpled sod
Where in our innocence we walked with God.
All our life long, beset with many an ache
For conscience' sake,
Perplexed with doubts and sorrow, fears and pain,
We are happiest when we create again
A little place of shelter and hope and pardon—
Our forbears' work, a garden.

There was a garden by the ancient town
Where Christ was crucified; and He came down
Under the moonlight-kindled olive tree
To wrestle all night against the agony
Of that last moment when His eyes grown dim
Should see the face of His Father turned from Him.
The place is there; perhaps the trees remain
That witnessed to His more-than-mortal pain,
And breathed their comfort on His soul, and made
Their boughs a pitying protective shade.
Out of that garden when the hour was nigh
He went down to die.
Oh, and in a garden—
A green garden with a white-walled cave—
They laid Him, when His death had bought our pardon,
In the rich man's grave.

I HAVE heard some folk say,
Who had been with fainting heart and failing breath
Down the dark road to death
Not all the way—
That just beyond the ultimate darkness, Light
Sprang out across their sight;
Light at the tunnel's end, light upon flowers
Not strange or far;
More richly-dyed but patterned even as ours
In bell and ring and coronal and star.

They said, so lovely-fair
That garden glistened in diviner air,
And so their spirit yearned
For its delights, indeed they were so fain,
That being called to live and breathe again
They mourned as they returned.

O Christ, to such a place of peace and pardon
Forever watered by its living stream—
O Christ, to such a garden
Shall we not wake from life as from a dream,
And like the Magdalene behold, and weep
For joy, and rise with singing from our sleep?

Security, Not Paternalism, Behind Aid to Immigrant

By JEAN TWEED

Life in Canada is being made easier for the newcomer. Employers, unions, government agencies, and numerous other organizations are taking an active interest in settling immigrants into Canadian life and mores. In this article Jean Tweed reports on the activities of such groups and the implications of the citizenship drive, after attending a Montreal conference at which all such organizations were represented and their problems discussed. This is the third and last article (others, February 21 and March 6) in a series by this writer which has dealt with emigration, immigration and now citizenship.

THE history of the immigrant in Canada has not been a pretty one. Undoubtedly many newcomers have become successful businessmen and farmers, and we are thoroughly aware that all of us are products of immigration sometime, somewhere. But a vast number haven't risen to fame and fortune, and have settled themselves in separate sections of a city or community—the Jewish section, the Polish section, "the foreign section". And in nearly all cases these are the poorer sections of the community. Immigrants brought in during the railway-building era, and after the first war, were usually expected to be docile, uncomplaining workers for the more settled Canadians to exploit. And exploit them we did.

Well, here we are again in a period of heavy immigration. What do we do this time? Fortunately our government, labor unions, welfare and educational organizations are better equipped now to handle the problem. More people have been made aware of the social implications of immigration. And theories which twenty years ago would have been denounced as radical are now in practice. The National Employment Service has accepted the responsibility of finding suitable jobs for newcomers. The Departments of Labor and Immigration are selecting immigrants with an eye to their employability. Health officials screen them and attention is given to morality. Welfare and service organizations have set themselves the task of orientating these people, and the provincial educational departments are responsible for their instruction in English and citizenship.

All in all the organization seems thorough and the people in charge are earnest and enthusiastic. Employers of immigrants in many cases are proving anxious to help and are submitting to detailed government inspection before and after hiring the newcomers. This is particularly the case with the Displaced People from Germany.

Why All This Interest?

What is the reason for this sudden and certainly unprecedented interest in the social welfare of the newcomer? Why all the to-do about the Citizenship Act (passed January, 1947), the fuss about flags, the educational drives for "good citizenship" and such? Different people have different answers. "Anti-communist move" says one. "Better cannon fodder" says another. "An answer to French Canada" says the third. Such ideas have one attitude in common—fear. And fear has always proved a most unsure and faulty foundation.

On the other hand the enthusiasts disclaim such motives: "an informed electorate will ensure progressive government and will prevent war"; "a public which is economically secure and educated will prevent crime"; "happier people will mean more prosperity and will do away with fear". It is manifestly impossible to expect such altruism from everyone, and equally ridiculous to assume that a huge number of the Canadian populace is engaged in sinister machinations against the public good.

No doubt a good many private axes are ground in any such movement as this and all of the above opinions have some validity. But there is another more natural reason for it which is not based on the ideas of any group. It is possibly part of a normal trend in this country. Thanks to our wartime industrial expansion and to the discovery of large deposits of uranium among our resources, we have become willy-nilly a power. Not a big power, but much more important than before. And with this power has come a new awareness of ourselves. We are fast losing the famous Canadian inferiority complex. This would seem to be a good thing since confidence is a mainstay of progress and growth. But already some dispassionate observers are cautioning against our entering the adolescent know-it-all stage of nationalism.

Part of this awareness of ourselves is indicated in our attempts to Canadianize the immigrant. Sometimes it would seem we expect them to be more Canadian than the Canadians. A conference, called recently in Montreal to discuss the citizenship problems of the new immigrants, arrived at a sort of four-point program: employment, health and welfare (including housing), education, and assimilation.

This conference was more important because it provided a liaison between all the agencies who have to do with immigration. It was convened by the Canadian Citizenship Council in collaboration with the Canadian Association for Adult Education, and among the 150 delegates were representatives from labor, management, federal and provincial governments, welfare organizations, educationalists, various ethnic groups, religious groups, and service organizations. It lasted two days and presented three reports, one on social service problems, one on informal educational, social and recreational needs, and the third on requirements for naturalization. The problem of employment was not discussed separately but was included in the social service report. An examination of all the reports, recommendations et al, leads to the conclusion that the difficulties besetting the immigrant are no different than those facing any Canadian. They are merely intensified, so that our existing agencies should be able to cope with them, although some expansion is indicated.

The 4-Point Program

Now then, to go back to the four-point program. First, employment. This is of course handled mainly by the Employment Service. In the case of D.P.'s there's a three-way contract between the government, the employer and the immigrant. These contracts are for 10 months or a year (in the case of the Polish veterans it was for two years) at the end of which time the immigrant is free to go about his own ways. The government has authority to transfer workers if conditions are unsatisfactory and is responsible for a follow-up on the immigrants' welfare. The employer must allow the newcomer adequate opportunity to attend English language and citizenship classes provided by the provincial department of education.

Who is responsible for what in the case of an immigrant becoming a public charge has some knotty complications? Is the government (i.e. the taxpayer) responsible for girls who become pregnant, sudden illnesses, broken bones, etc.? Or is the employer, who goes bond for the immigrants he imports, responsible. At the moment the government is taking the responsibility in emergency cases with cooperation from the welfare agencies.

But there is no specific policy as yet. Any policy will be based probably on the background of the illness. If, for instance, the health defect was present before the immigrant left Europe, then it must have been a slip-up on the part of the health officials that he was accepted, and the responsibility lies with the government. If the trouble started after his arrival in Canada then perhaps the responsibility will be spread between employers, government and welfare agencies. Whatever the policy, it is one which should be laid down fairly soon, since these unfortunate occurrences are bound to increase as immigration increases.

The immigrant who comes on his own hook, pays his own passage and signs no contracts is in a different position. If he is a British subject he will be admitted providing he is in good health and can give reasonable assurance he will not become a public charge. The non-British immigrant however must have a sponsor (certain classes of relative) who will guarantee to provide for the immigrant until the newcomer is established. The immigrant must also pass the health requirements and prove his employability. This has, of course, curtailed non-British immigration to some extent. But the present shortage of housing makes unrestricted immigration impossible anyway.

Minimum wages set for government-sponsored or employer-sponsored immigrants has caused some

JACK: Got a good story for you, Bill, not the Pat and Mike variety, but about a service given by a business house—how do the citations phrase it, "Over and above the call of duty?"

BILL: Fine! We can do with more of that kind of thing these days. Let's hear the story.

JACK: Some time back a pal of mine told me, over lunch at the Club, that his uncle in England had passed away, leaving him a houseful of antique furniture, a grandfather clock, old cut glass, and that sort of thing. Wonderful to own—but it was in England and he was here, with no way of supervising its packing and shipment.

BILL: I'm interested in hearing what advice you gave him.

JACK: I put him in touch with Canadian-European Forwarders. They, in turn, communicated with their English associates, Arbuckle Smith and Company. They took charge of everything—packed every piece of that priceless furniture with the care it deserved—shipped it across the Atlantic—and my friend phoned me today to say that it was all here, and would I come out tonight and see it. What's more, there isn't a scratch on a single piece.

BILL: Good for him—and for Canadian-European Forwarders too. As we've often said, Jack, when they take on a job, it's done right!

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furore. Labor has been mightily afraid of the opportunity for exploitation. In the case of industries which are strongly unionized this, of course, has been prevented. And in many other industries there has been little attempt at exploitation. In the case of domestics and institutional help however it may be noted that the government's minimum wage rate of $35 a month plus board, room and laundry, has a Utopian sound to the housewife. And some of the farm help have found the minimums a bit under-scale. For single immigrants low wages of course prevent marriage and settlement, and for families the result is even more unfortunate.

Health and welfare were partly covered in the above outline of responsibility problems. However, the inadequacies of our social legislation as applied to the immigrant caused the Montreal conferees to suggest that a Dominion-Provincial conference should be called by the Welfare departments. Most of our social security measures are based on domicile from six months to twenty years. Family allowances require three years, and various provincial and municipal benefits vary according to the area. Certainly the time the greatest help is needed is immediately after arrival. As one Dutch farmer said "Give us the family allowance now, and we'll do without it in three years."

Aid But No Coddling

The point to decide seems to be where necessary aid leaves off and undue coddling begins. Help must be given by the authorized agencies and in such a way that the recipient doesn't lose his self-respect or his desire to be independent. Well-meaning philanthropists can often cause more trouble than a debutante in an office.

Education and assimilability go hand in hand. Education can be handled by the authorities and be compulsory to some degree, while assimilation must be handled by the ordinary citizen who has no compulsion but his conscience. Consequently the education problem is the simpler. So far formal education has not extended to the British immigrant. He speaks English and has no need of a course in language, and he is presumed to be conversant with our background and citizenship. Whether such a presumption is justified remains to be seen. The non-English-speaking newcomer can and does attend the provincial night schools set up to teach basic English and citizenship. These two courses are free. In practice the tendency is to stress the English and skip over the citizenship. The reason for this is not lassitude on the part of the instructors but the fact that good Basic English textbooks are available, while books on citizenship are non-existent or incredibly bad. An earlier article in this paper commented on the government booklet "How To Become A Canadian Citizen" with some justifiable levity. This book has to date been the sole official citizenship text. The section on the history of Canada is probably the most amusing. In three and three-quarter pages it starts with Lief Ericson 1000 A.D. (no mention is made of his delinquent brother Looselief Ericson) and ends in 1947. As a text for everyday English it might be of some possible use since it utilizes every cliché extant. To quote, "Canada is a new country", "vast resources", "perilous struggle" and "Her people . . . are welded into a mighty democratic force", etc., etc., *ad nauseam.*

Pre-Immigration Classes

The difficulty of arranging classes for the immigrants stationed in rural areas is almost insoluble. And the teaching has, in many cases, had to be left to the farmer-employer. Florence Gaynor, supervisor of citizenship education in Saskatchewan, proffered some useful suggestions in a recent article. First she points out that pre-immigration classes in Europe could be held, and a knowledge of English and citizenship gained before arrival in Canada. This is particularly feasible in D.P. camps. Second, intensive classes immediately upon arrival in former military camps which could be reopened and used as orientation and allocation centres. According to Miss Gaynor a working knowledge of Basic English can be acquired in sixty hours.

There is much to be said for this argument since it would overcome the language barrier before employment, and give the immigrant a higher value in the labor pool, and at the same time allow the immigrant a period in which to become acquainted with Canadian ways and Canadian facilities. As C. C. Goldring, Toronto Director of Education, said at the Montreal conference, "It doesn't do much good to know how the municipal election system works if you don't know how to dial a telephone". The path of the immigrant might be much easier and much more productive if such an educational system could be adopted.

As for assimilation, that is a job for various informal recreational groups. It is unfortunate that so many of these groups are formed along religious and/or nationalist lines. This has in the past caused some split among immigrants the moment they reach Canada. The value of ethnic groups is unparalleled in helping the newcomer to adjust, but unfortunately too many of such ethnic groups are based on European politics and not Canadian. They take their policies, aims and objects from European happenings with merely a cursory glance at Canadian conditions. Newcomers to Canada shouldn't be left without advice on Canadian situations. This doesn't mean they should check their ideas at the border along with their baggage. By no means. But they should be aware that it is wiser to wait a few months before plunging headlong into group activities. One university professor put it succinctly: "It is not the people with ideas who are dangerous, but the ones who just go along with the crowd". Ethnic groups can provide an immigrant with a sense of security and give him a background with which to face his new life, but such groups should remember that they, too, are Canadians.

Assimilating the newcomer is a problem for the Canadian, not the immigrant. It is to our advantage to see that these people are happily and comfortably settled and are made part of their community. Many service and community organizations are aware of this and are attempting to do such a job. But it needs the support of everyone before it can succeed.

REMEMBERED

WE SHALL remember. There can be no forgetting
While a bird sings or crimson roses bloom,
While thyme's bruised leaf yields pungent wild perfume.
While firelight flickers in a quiet room
We shall remember.

We shall remember. There can be no forgetting
While our sun rises, while our grass grows green.
While we are where your happiness has been
We shall believe in joys as yet unseen,
While we remember.

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OTTAWA LETTER

Periodic Angry Outbursts Keep Up Old Provincial-Federal Friction

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

ON TOP of Premier Drew's charge that Mr. Mackenzie King was "piling falsehood on falsehood" in his reports of what happened back in October, 1941 as the ill-fated Hong Kong expedition was about to leave, we now have a series of spectacular accusations from Premier Maurice Duplessis.

The Premier of Quebec accuses the federal ministers from Quebec of having become "collaborators of Stalin" and of ordering "their police" to "ignore the laws and to violate the cloister" of the Hotel Dieu convent. This procedure, Duplessis was reported as having added at a press conference, "is most odious and injurious to that religious order and the population of the Province of Quebec." The remarks of Rene Chaloult about the R.C.M.P. "taking over patrol of the Plains of Abraham" were met by solemn assurances from Premier Duplessis that so long as he was Premier he would see to it "that the rights of the province prevail against any infringements by the Mounted Police or their superiors."

It is probably fortunate that the men in charge at Ottawa at the moment do not explode very easily. Messrs. Mackenzie King and Louis St. Laurent are both of a markedly conciliatory temperament, masters of the soft answer that turneth away wrath. Otherwise, the acrimonious possibilities of such a situation would be almost endless.

If federal ministers wanted to hurl back Duplessis' charge of being "collaborators" of Stalin—a roundabout way of calling out "Communist!"—they could cite the Padlock Law and other arbitrary measures and cry out "Fascist!" The relations between the capitals of our two largest provinces and the national capital could easily be fanned into open hostility. As it is, the language used at times by Premier Duplessis has more the flavor of what one would expect from a separate political state, than from the head of a province which is a vital part of Canada itself. (The federal police in Quebec City are the police of the people of Quebec, their servants and agents, not of some distant and alien power with a capital at Ottawa, it is hardly necessary to add.)

Perhaps it is a mistake to pay much attention to these outbursts of language between the provincial capitals and Ottawa. "Sticks and stones will break my bones, but words will never hurt me." Possibly one should make every allowance for the impending election in the province of Quebec. One of our leading political historians recently made the statement that "a society . . . which is not full of controversy and friction is not likey to be a free society." And yet, having made all these allowances, one may well grow uneasy about such manifestations of cross-purposes and personal animosity within the Canadian nation. The repetition of such incidents and the damage that they obviously do to the harmony and full cooperation of the Canadian society has led more than one political scientist to ask whether there is not something fundamentally wrong and even hopeless about the kind of federation we have, and whether basic reforms are not imperative.

Ten Masters

Some people impatiently say that the whole idea of ten autonomous centres of power within a single nation is a contradiction in terms. Administratively, they argue, no industrial concern could operate long with ten masters. They would abolish the provinces. Such conclusions completely ignore the history and economic and political realities of Canada.

Others, remarking the clash of party politics superimposed upon the potential friction which exists in every federal state between the central power and the provincial powers, deplore the duplication within the provinces of the same political parties as those operating in the federal sphere. At one time this duplication was carried down even to the municipal level, where certain political parties tried to introduce national political party names and platforms. Fortunately, this municipal practice has been largely abandoned, and one can make out a very strong case for the desirability of provincial parties also disassociating themselves completely from the federal parties, and creating platforms and parties more intimately related to provincial matters.

This would unquestionably reduce the opportunities for conflict between Ottawa and the provincial capitals. But it is a reform which would be difficult to achieve, since, owing to the geography of Canada, all the federal parties are to a considerable extent federations of provincial parties and depend a good deal upon the provincial organizations for their vitality.

Do these outbursts of feeling between Ottawa and the capitals of the two largest and most influential provinces really do any material damage? If no collaboration were needed between Ottawa on the one hand and Quebec City and Queen's Park on the other, the answer could be No.

Cooperation Is Vital

But in many fields of governmental activity, and this is more and more true as the years roll by, close cooperation, founded upon trust and respect, are vital to the functioning of state services. The Ontario Speech from the Throne mildly complained that the federal government had not seen fit to reconvene the Dominion-Provincial conference. In view of what happened in 1941 and in 1945-46, and with the latest collection of epithets and insults flying around, it takes little imagination to see in what atmosphere such a reconvened assembly would meet. The truth is, these outbursts make full cooperation more difficult and in time may make it impossible.

The current high level of provincial prosperity seems to mock those prophets who argued that Dominion-Provincial agreements were vital in postwar conditions. It is now nearly three years since VE day, and aside from limited financial agreements with seven provinces, there is still no postwar understanding about taxation, public investment or social welfare. And yet, it may be contended, despite the lack of such a general understanding, everything is going very well, and there is no reason why such a state of affairs should not continue.

The answer to this is that the test has been deferred, but it can hardly be escaped. Already there is clamor for a national investment program to offset unemployment in the Maritimes. There are widespread demands for a better old age pension scheme and for health insurance. No adequate national attack on these matters can be made so long as Ontario and Quebec stay aloof.

The Quebec budget speech positively radiated prosperity, and yet any acute student of public finance can see how vulnerable to even a moderate recession that province has now become. It spent in the current fiscal year, nearly $167 millions, which is about double the pre-war figure. This did not include any material amount for unemployment relief. Quebec raised such a sum by collecting $56 million from automobile, gasoline and liquor revenues, as compared with $21 million from these sources ten years ago; and by tossing in as current revenue a backlog payment of wartime tax arrears of over $20 million.

It requires no psychic insight to guess what even a moderate recession would do to Quebec's budget. Even in 1939 the province was paying out $17 million for unemployment relief. At the very moment claims for unemployment and other social relief were rising, revenues from gasoline and liquor—highly vulnerable to reduced activity and income—would begin to fade away. A heavy deficit would be well-nigh inevitable. There is not a single province which will not soon need the benefits of further cooperation with Ottawa.

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Russia Drains Austria Of Huge Oil Supply

By ANTONY TERRY

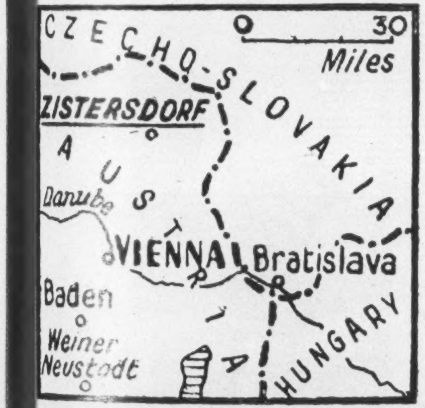
Russia is sucking Austria dry of oil. Half of it supplies the Soviet Black Sea Fleet. Much of it goes into a profitable semi-black market trade. The Soviet wants a peace conference decision giving her a 50-year lease on the rich Zistersdorf oilfields, but long before the lease would run out Austria's oil supply would be depleted. Some observers estimate the wells have only about fifteen years' production, so rapidly is Russia now draining them.

Vienna.

THIRTY miles northeast of Vienna, in the Soviet zone of Austria, and a mere ten miles from the Czechoslovak border, are the oil wells of Zistersdorf. More than three-quarters of a million tons of precious oil are gushing out of them every year, and nearly half of it is pouring away to Constanza to supply the Soviet Black Sea Fleet, to keep Russian tanks and transport mobile in Germany, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary, and to supply the Poles and Czechs.

There is a "smell of oil" in Austria just now. The Russians' new proposals for a peace conference in London are said to contain claims for continued control over part of Austria's oil resources. They are not doing so badly, even at present. Zistersdorf's 600 wells, dotted across the countryside and many of them scarcely 50 yards apart, are working flat out, with output on the upgrade.

Every ton of oil the Russians extract impoverishes the oilfield as a whole far out of proportion to its value. Instead of taking oil out gradually, using the pressure to preserve the flow over many years, they let the wells "blow their top," gushing out oil at great speed and exhausting their capacity.



The Nazis sank 1,000 wells and pumped till the earth creaked. Hitler needed petrol to carry his tanks into Russia. Zistersdorf production shot up to 1,300,000 tons during 1944, Hitler's peak year after he had lost the Rumanian oilfields. After that production dropped. Next year the Russians arrived, and remembering what the Germans had done to the Caucasus oilfields, carted off 50 railway truckloads of mining machinery from Zistersdorf, representing the complete equipment of 300 wells.

It was not until late 1946 that production started to rise again, and then only through feverish reopening of wells and crazy exploitation of existing ones by the Russians, whose knowledge of oilfield technique is limited.

Britain has an interest in Zistersdorf. One of the firms with rights there started prospecting in the area 15 years ago, with money invested by Lord Balfour and Mr. John Brunton, of Musselburgh. By 1938, when Hitler marched into Austria, British oil interests there had nearly 100 wells with a steady output. The Anschluss finished that, and the British firm with its offices in Vienna, is still fighting for the return of its property, nowadays with the Russians. The Russians pay the firm for 5,000 tons of oil produced by its wells each month, and in return support Communist-run strikes by the oilfield workers against the "British exploiters" who taught them their trade and still pay their wages.

A chance fluke started the search for oil in Zistersdorf. In the early 1920's a farmer found traces of golden dust on his farm near by. The rumor spread and within a few months a veritable "gold rush" had started. The farmer found himself selling the soil on his farm by the bucketful to optimistic speculators from Vienna, who by some obscure calculation decided that every pound of earth contained nine carats of gold.

It was only when land speculators came that someone asked for an analyst's report on the "gold," which turned out to be merely—mica. The bubble was blown and the farmer went back to his plough. But the Zistersdorf area had attracted the attention of geologists who soon after discovered its real "gold"—oil.

Source of Wealth

Today it represents a great potential source of wealth for Austria. Sold on the open market now it would fetch 22 dollars a ton, and oil experts believe there are other fields farther west in Austria, in the British and American zones.

At the moment the Alice in Wonderland situation is that the Russians export from Austria more oil than the £50,000 worth which the Austrians have to import from the Americans to keep their country running. Not only do the Russians export the Austrian oil, but they also do a very successful semi-black market trade in it, at prices which lie between the official controlled price and the normal black market rate.

The farmers who used to till the rich fields of Zistersdorf don't care much what the outcome of the London talks will be. They were turned out of their farms when the Nazis began frantically sinking wells during the war, and all they got was a scrap of worthless paper.

Today great pools of black, oily water cover the areas where their fields used to be. Austria is Europe's third greatest oil-producing country after Russia and Rumania. The Rumanian oilfields are running dry, and so the Russians cling to Zistersdorf.

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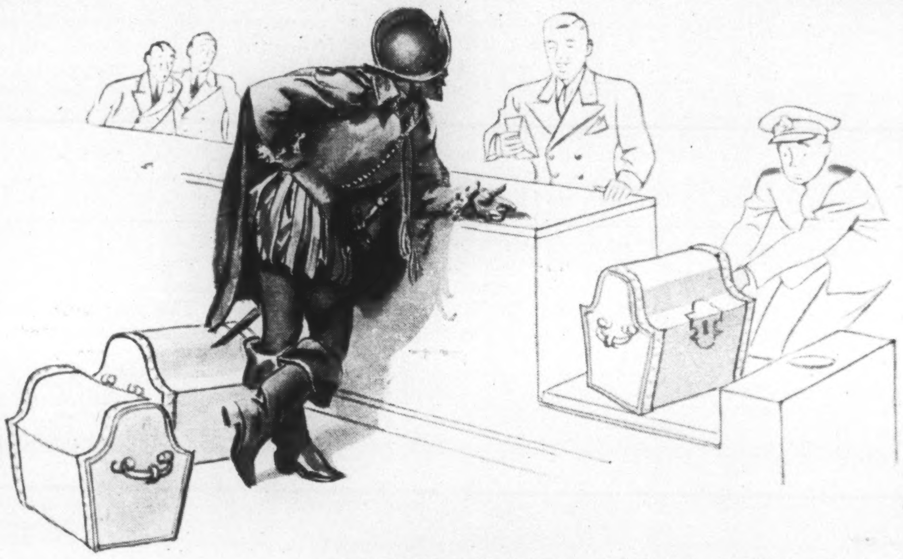

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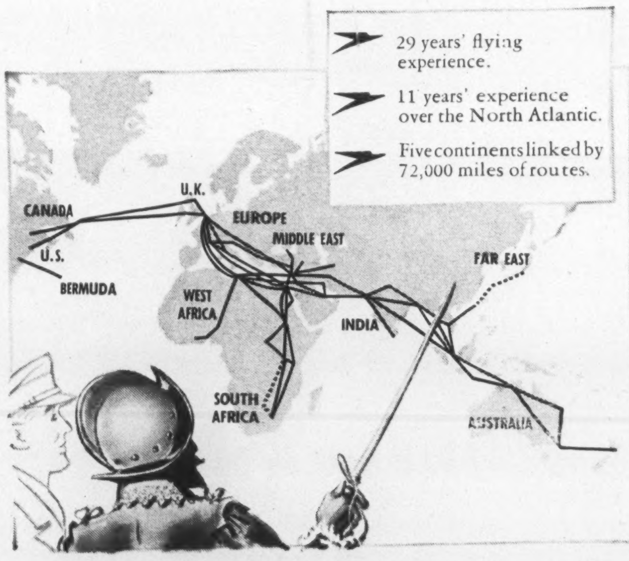
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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Miss A. and the Gibson Girl

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"I'LL have a cornbeef sandwich," Miss A. said. "What are you having?"

"Just a glass of vegetable juice," I said, "and maybe your dill pickle, if they bring you one. I'm trying for the gentle-lady silhouette and the tiny, tiny handspan waistline of the romantic spring mode."

"If you'd read something besides the back page advertisements, you'd realize you're wasting your time," Miss A. said. "The New Look is on its way out." ,She searched in her bag and brought out a clipping. "Here, read this," she said.

"'Dressmaker Christian Dior, inventor of the New Look has definitely abandoned the longer hemline and the pinched-in-waist'." I read. "'M. Dior, who is closely in touch with the American clientele is said to be convinced that the New Look is not acceptable to American women'."

I handed back the clipping. "In that case I'll take a corned-beef sandwich too," I said.

Miss A. said after a moment, "I'm not a bit surprised. In fact, I told M. Dior that was exactly what to expect."

"You mean you're in touch with M. Dior?" I asked.

"I have written him a number of times," said Miss A., "explaining that the women of this continent will never accept the New Look. After all why should the woman of 1948 want to revert to the Gibson Girl? The whole idea is a fallacy."

"Not at all," I said. "The Gibson Girl represented the last flowering of the Age of Security. Women simply feel that if they can get into her clothes they can recover her particular sense of well-being."

"The Gibson Girl was a rigged-up monstrosity," Miss A. said.

I shook my head. "She was a constant in what appeared to be a world of constants," I said. "Since she was built like the prow of a ship she represented Progress, and since she never altered she represented Stability. In a sense she stood for the whole beautiful paradox on which the pre-World War, pre-Marxian, Anglo-Saxon world rested—peace without struggle, progress without radicalism, the Monroe Doctrine, Britannia ruling the waves."

"OH, RUBBISH!" Miss A. said irritably. "The only nineteenth century concept the Gibson Girl represented was the White Man's Burden. That Girl! She had to be hoisted on to street cars. She couldn't find her carfare because her purse was in her pocket and her pocket was the placket of one of those twelve-gored skirts they're trying to get us back into. Anyway, she couldn't use her hands, because one of them was always holding up her skirt while the other was hanging on to her big silly hat, or patting her back hair, probably to keep the end of her switch out of sight."

"Millions of people adored her," I said.

"Then millions of people were moonstruck idiots," Miss A. said. "That girl was a total loss. She'd never been trained to anything except a little vocal, so she could sing sentimental ballads. The rest of the time she held hands while pretending to read palms, or else told fortunes with cards. She was never shown operating a typewriter or a switchboard, or casting a ballot or even reading a book. She was a stupid, ignorant, dull girl who never smiled — probably because she was afraid of showing her back-inlays—."

SHE paused to glare at a couple of girls, who tripped by in ballet skirts.

"Little nitwits," she said, "with their New Look and their wired bras. As if that sort of thing hadn't been invented and discarded twenty years before they were born."

"Not the wired bra surely!" I said.

"Certainly the Gibson Girl wore a bra," said Miss A., "only it was buckram or pneumatic and built right into her clothes."

"That's very interesting," I said. "What did she call it in those days?"

"She never called it anything," Miss A. said. "Naturally she never referred to it, but it was there all right."

"Everything about the Gibson Girl was built in, or else strung round her on tapes," Miss A. went on. "By modern standards she was an unsanitary horror. She wore five times too many clothes, she was simply smothered in clothes from her neck to her ankles, and probably not more than five per cent of her clothes were laundryable. And the pads and rats and switches and horse-hair bustles. Ugh!"

I asked after a moment, "What are you planning for a substitute? I mean, you and M. Dior?"

"The only substitute possible," Miss A. said, "a return to the tailored line, the just below the knee skirt-length, the elimination of unnecessary detail, and the unrestricted waist-line. I'm writing M. Dior about it tonight."

A DAY or two later Miss A. telephoned me. She was in a state of high excitement.

"Did you see the morning paper?" she demanded.

"I saw about the lavender-to-lilac trend," I said, "and the gay and flirtatious sailors trimmed with delicately feminine wings and with big and little bows of singing taffeta to add trimming allure to silhouette sweetness. I didn't get time for the rest of the news."

"Then you didn't see the despatch saying Moscow had condemned the New Look as a sign of Western bourgeois capitalist decadence?" Miss A. asked.

"I guess I must have missed that," I said.

"I've just sent a cable to M. Dior," Miss A. said excitedly. "I cabled, 'Ignore all previous communications. Letter following.'"

"But what about the return of the tailored line, the elimination of unnecessary detail, the just-below-the-knee length and the unrestricted waist-line?" I asked.

Photo by Melancon

Johanne Moreland, talented Canadian concert-radio artist, is achieving distinction in the U.S. and Canada. Recently she sang at a benefit operatic concert in New York's Met. On March 17, 2.30 p.m., she will sing at Women's Music Club, Eaton Aud.

"Good Heavens!" Miss A. cried. "Do you want all the women on this continent to look like Mrs. Anna Pauker?"

"It wasn't my idea," I said indignantly, "it was yours."

There was a brief silence. Then, "I'm afraid I overlooked the political significance," Miss A. said. "I can see now I was all wrong."

"You mean you're now in favor of the reactionary twelve-gored skirt with concealed placket?" I asked.

"Absolutely," said Miss A., "if necessary with rightist capitalistic-imperialistic twelve-button boots."

"And the bourgeois hobble-skirt with split to the knee," I went on, "and the decadent plunging neckline?"

"Personally no," Miss A. said, "but politically, unquestionably."

"And you're going to let us return to the Gibson Girl idea?" I said, "You and M. Dior?"

"I shall certainly use whatever influence I have with M. Dior," Miss A. said. "I am writing him tonight urging him to get behind the Gibson Girl ideal as a symbol of stability in a world of catastrophe and change."

"You can help too," she added. "This is a trend which every right-thinking person should support."

"Oh, I will!" I said eagerly. "I'll bend my graciously-modelled silhouette to the task and put my modishly unaccented 1948 shoulder to the wheel."

"You couldn't do it in a better cause," Miss A. said.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Harking Back to Lincoln's Day, G.O.P. Likes Present Picture

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THE Grand Old Republican Party, which likes to hear itself called "the Party of Lincoln" when any issue but a racial question is under discussion, will be content this presidential election year if history merely repeats itself.

Yes, the G.O.P. leadership has just remembered that it was a three-way split in the Democratic Party in 1860, almost identical to the present schism, that made possible the election of the first Republican president, Abraham Lincoln. And the party stayed in power for 24 years.

That break was similar to troubles that today are besetting the Party of Harry Truman. Then it was the slavery issue. Today it is the Southern Democrats opposition to Civil Rights legislation which will give more privileges to colored people.

Lincoln became the Civil War President and the first member of his party to occupy the White House although he polled only 40 per cent of the popular vote. The remaining 60 per cent of the ballots were divided between three Democratic candidates. When the first Democratic convention of 1860 held at Charleston, S.C., failed to produce a nominee because Southerners blocked Douglas who led on every ballot, the Northern wing of the party convened in Baltimore and nominated him. Douglas had licked Lincoln in the Illinois senatorial race two years earlier when he had straddled the race issue in the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates.

Southern dissidents then nominated John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, the vice-president, who was pro-slavery. That election campaign had its version of a Henry Wallace, although entirely opposite to the present Third Party leader in political views. The Border State "moderates" nominated John Bell of Tennessee on the "Constitutional Union" ticket.

The election results demonstrate the value of the electoral votes to an American presidential candidate. Lincoln won with 1,866,000 votes which was not a popular majority, but he had 180 electoral votes. Douglas had only Northern Democratic support, and he got 1,375,000 votes but only 12 electoral. Breckenridge with strong Southern support, took 72 electoral votes although his popular total was only 845,000. Bell captured 39 electoral votes, three times as many as Douglas, although he carried only the three states, Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee.

Southern influence in this 1860 election clearly demonstrates why the Democrats today are frankly worried about the Southern revolt, and why the Republican party is openly gleeful. Adding to their concern is the likelihood that Henry Wallace is in the fight to stay, despite open efforts by Democratic National Chairman McGrath to woo him back to the party that turned him down for the vice-presidential nomination and later kicked him out of the cabinet.

There have been a few "bright" signs to cheer up the Democrats. The Steel companies' *faux pas* in boosting prices had even the G.O.P. clucking disapproval and the Truman administration yelling again for price controls. As strong an opponent of controls as Republican Rep. Jesse Wolcott of Michigan said he might favor price checks when the steel price went up.

The Democrats accuse the opposition party, which controls both House and Senate of the worst "do nothing" record in history during 1947. The Truman administration today is pointing to the record, item by item, to show that the Republicans aren't getting anywhere.

Deflation of Hopes

The slight drop in food prices was another blow to the Democratic strategy. They had pinned important campaign arguments on continued inflation. If prices continue to drop, despite the action of the steel companies, it will take more props out from under the administration stand on domestic issues.

The confused political picture has failed to erase President Truman's characteristic smile, but he was back at his desk again this week from his Florida vacation blaming delay on important international and domestic problems on election year politics. He still refuses to talk about his own candidacy. Mr. Truman has shied away from being drawn into a controversy over the threatened Southern revolt, but he did comment on the position in Virginia, where Governor Tuck is seeking a change in election laws to strike the name of the President and other presidential candidates from the ballot. Virginia voters would simply vote for presidential electors as individuals.

Mr. Truman said that this was an attempt to apply the old constitutional approach to the election of delegates. In his little lesson on the Constitution, Mr. Truman said that any State has a right to do as Governor Tuck has proposed. It was intended when the electoral college was created that the electors should be free agents to vote as they saw fit.

The Founding Fathers expected the electors to use their own judgment in electing a president, just as the decision is left to a committee in certain social, fraternal or labor bodies today. The Constitution as drawn up in 1787 did not contemplate that the people should vote for President. In fact, the people were not expected to vote for the electors who chose the President. Each state was to pick its electors as it saw fit. Not until 1880 were the electors chosen by popular vote in every state.

Mr. Truman said that in returning to the old system, Virginia is adopting something that didn't work out so well. Legislatures of Mississippi and South Carolina are planning to do likewise.

The Southerners have predicted that their revolt will keep Mr. Truman from being renominated at the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia next July. On the other hand, .they are licked before they start if they hope to head off civil rights legislation. It will be one of the major appeals in Northern states for the essential Negro vote.

No Filibuster

The dissidents got one setback when Senator Taft, Republican aspirant for the Republican nomination, flatly stated that he would not permit a filibuster to be staged to kill off the Civil Rights program. Yet G.O.P. has not passed up a chance to keep the civil rights issue alive by speeding the legislation through committee.

Indications are that the Congress will finally pass the Marshall Plan, on the lines recommended by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee whereby $5,300,000,000 would be voted for one year. It will likely be administered by an independent, new government agency, under an administrator of cabinet rank. The top man would have sweeping powers and be solely responsible for judging the needs of European nations, formulating a program, managing it efficiently, and terminating it when and where necessary.

Independent observers report that the Truman doctrine has worked in Greece and Turkey. Despite opposition of guerilla forces, the American money poured into these two countries has bolstered their economies sufficiently to stop communism. Both nations are independent and non-Communist.

Perhaps Marshall Plan funds will have improved the situation abroad sufficiently by next fall to brighten Mr. Truman's reputation still further on foreign issues. And who knows, in this vigorous democracy where political issues can change overnight, he may have turned his Southern revolt and Wallace Third Party to political advantage by that time.

However, there are several people by name of Stassen, Dewey, Vandenberg, Warren, and Taft, who would be willing to bet otherwise.

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THE MELTING POT

Back to Normal

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

SEVERAL rays of hope have become visible in recent weeks, in spite of storms in Palestine and Czechoslovakia. The most encouraging sign is the threat of an old-fashioned war at the South Pole, for decent, old-fashioned causes. The dispute seems to concern a strip of sand and snow, so far as we can determine uninhabitable, where the Chilean government has hoisted its flag.

The whole business has a nostalgic, school-history flavor, bringing to mind the War of Jenkins' Ear and all those pictures of red-coated troops with R.A.F. moustaches forming themselves into thin red lines. There is a refreshing lack of ideology about the whole thing, and if only it had been allowed to develop, one could well imagine the war correspondents with their frock coats and mutton chop whiskers racing off to the nearest Post Office on high-wheeled bicycles to file their despatches.

It is difficult to imagine atomic bombs or tanks or parachute troops being used in such a war. It is just the sort of struggle for Maxim guns and sabre charges and heroic garrisons in beleaguered forts. And, add to its advantages the fact that the total uselessness of its object is apparent to the meanest intelligence from the very start.

Another ray of hope is Mr. Leslie Roberts' change of front. Scant months ago Mr. Roberts was causing the veins to stand out on our necks by leading Ilya Ehrenburg around by the hand and appearing to condone Soviet policy. Now he is making the veins stand out on our necks in a decent, Canadian manner, by attacking American foreign policy as it concerns Canada. He let us know, for the first time, of an American plan to invade our northern boundary, in as patent a piece of unprovoked aggression as we have heard of for weeks. The ostensible object of the American expedition was scientific research in the polar regions—a pretty thin story if you like.

OBVIOUSLY, what the Americans were up to was an attempt to hoist their flag on an uninhabitable strip of sand and snow. We shouldn't be at all surprised if it is soon disclosed that the U.S.A. was in a secret alliance with Chile, and the whole plot was engineered by our old friend Colonel Robert Rutherford McCormick. It was probably negotiated in some quiet country house in the Deep South, with old fashioned diplomats alternately dancing with the local belles and floating their secret alliance through on champagne.

We are better equipped now for border trouble with the U.S.A. than we were at the time of the Fenian Raids; battle-dress has since been invented and can be distributed broadcast to the volunteer border patrols.

Although we were able to read only the potted version of Mr. Roberts' piece, in a digest magazine, we believe he omitted one important border dispute from his catalogue. We can give him some inside stuff on this, but our source must remain secret. A large American border city made a contract with its garbage disposers whereby its garbage was to be loaded on barges and dumped *but not in American waters.* (My italics, but who else's could they possibly be?)

We feel that the American city was justified in this action, we hasten to add, by the precedent of the Canadian government in permitting our Canadian rum-runners to set sail with an hour's supply of fuel, ostensibly to go to the West Indies.

Now, although these alarums and excursions might have caused a panic on the Stock Exchange half a century ago, and might have occasioned all sorts of viewing with alarm, they are lucky even to be reported in the press now, and when they are, they take us right back to the good old days. Ideologies, begone! They seem to say. Let us return to the sort of dispute that does not divide a nation into Right, Left, and Middle-of-the-Road, in which traitors are simply traitors and not Fifth Columnists, in which you don't have to distinguish Arabian oil from Jewish nationalism and British Imperialism and dollar diplomacy.

It is, of course, pure escapism. It vanishes the minute you look at it with cold, hard, realism. But it's fun while it lasts.

•

IT IS a great comfort to taxpayers in the Province or Principality of Quebec to learn that taxation produced a surplus during 1947, although it is less comforting to learn that another surplus is being budgeted for in 1948. At least we know that whenever we bought anything for 40 cents in the Five and Ten last year and had to fork over another two cents tax, we were more than paying our way.

It would be nice to be able to feel as comfortable about every political manifestation in this province as we do about our finances, but unfortunately that is difficult. Occasionally there are actions here that might be described as the tiniest bit arbitrary. Now and then it is announced that all restaurants having liquor licences will be forbidden to serve liquor at certain times, and the ban is applied most unevenly. It would almost seem that certain restaurants stayed open by arrangement at those times, and others had not known the proper way to make that arrangement.

Then there was the club that lost its licence after it had expelled the relative of a government official. That seemed a bit thick at the time, but the incident disappeared like the flying saucers of yesteryear and hasn't been heard from since.

Now our learned judges are making unjudicial noises from the bench. After arranging suspended sentence for one man accused in connection with a strike, on the grounds that he was a lawyer (and possibly because he was well-connected, and therefore likely to be exposed to reforming influences if allowed to go free)—after this act of grace—our bench has just given the works to a young lady agitator, and has lectured her on the wickedness of a young woman of good family getting mixed up in strikes and unions.

If this is even-handed justice, it's time they removed the blindfold from the lady, and gave her an electronic weighing machine instead of the old-fashioned balance. It looks as if there's one law for the rich and another law for the rich, and it depends on how the judge digested his dinner which one he's going to hand out.

And the storm aroused by all these incidents wouldn't blow a pair of sheer nylon stockings off a clothes-line.

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MONA GOULD

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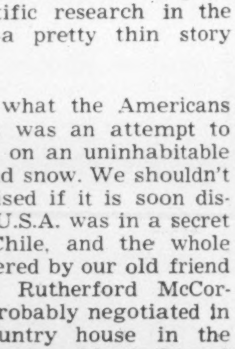

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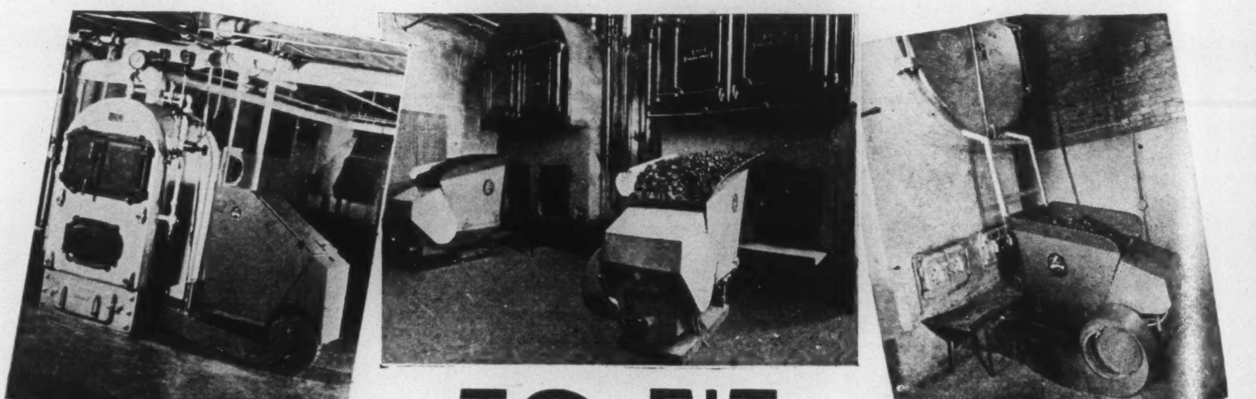

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Pattern of Opportunism in Russia's History

By R. BROOMAN-WHITE

Europe's difficulty has always been Russia's opportunity. The schedule for tightening her grip on "iron curtain" countries has been carried on apace in recent weeks, culminating in the Communist seizure of Czechoslovakia. The democracies now feel concern over the Kremlin's interest in other countries such as Greece, Italy and France.

This British foreign correspondent outlines the pattern that Russia's opportunism has taken in the past.

London.

SOVIET foreign policy today stands as the major obstacle on every path towards peace and prosperity. But in the main she is not creating new difficulties. She is exploiting old ones.

Though the political color of governments may change, the facts of history and geography do not. Age-old racial hatreds, strategic bases, trade routes, sources of raw materials; these are the perennial roots of conflict between nations.

Russia's present rulers in their efforts to build up Soviet strength on the one hand, and sabotage the Marshall Plan on the other, are pressing on points of friction that have often troubled Europe in the past.

To turn back no further than the last war. Trieste was in the news in 1919. There was a violent quarrel between Italy and the newly-created state of Yugoslavia for possession of that area.

Azerbaijan, where last year's crisis has temporarily subsided, was a source of trouble in 1920. Persia appealed to the League for support against a Bolshevik invasion. Today the danger still remains. We have not heard the last of Russian ambitions for a port on the Persian Gulf and access to the Indian Ocean.

Nevertheless, in spite of all their differences, Britain and Russia concluded a Trade Agreement in 1920, as they did again last month. But it did not lead to any improvement in political relationships.

May, 1921, saw serious fighting between Jews and Arabs in Jaffa. During the same month, Egyptian nationalists rioted and killed a number of Europeans in Alexandria, where similar grim incidents were repeated last year.

In 1925, there was trouble on the frontier between Greece and Bulgaria. The question was referred to the League, who sent an international commission to investigate on the spot. A U.N. delegation is working over the same ground today.

Too Weak to Exploit

The trials of German war criminals at Leipzig had ended by 1925. But the dispute between the British and French governments about the level of industry that should be permitted for the defeated nation dragged on. As is still the case, France was primarily interested in keeping Germany weak, while we were worried about the effect of such weakness on the general economic welfare of Europe. In the Balkans, there were Communist uprisings. But Russia was then too weak to exploit these troubles. There is no doubt that she would have liked to have done so.

World War II and its aftermath have given the Soviet the opportunity for spreading Russian and Communist rule over more than 650,000 square miles and more than 110,000,000 people. Over 195,000 square miles and 25,000,000 people were annexed to Russia during and right after the Second World War. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were taken over in 1940. Then two-fifths of pre-war Poland was seized, along with parts of Finland, Rumania, Germany and the Ruthenian mountain areas of Czechoslovakia. Japan surrendered the Kurile Islands and the southern half of Sakhalin Island.

End of the war meant Communist domination of Yugoslavia, Albania, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and, in the last fortnight, Czechoslovakia. The recent tightening of her grip on the "iron curtain" countries, which has culminated in the Communist seizure of Czechoslovakia, only marks the achievement of her long-standing aims. The sphere of control has been moved up to a line in eastern Europe stretching from Stettin to Trieste. Not even the most visionary Czar ever dreamed of such an empire.

The democracies now feel concern over the Kremlin's interest in other countries: Greece, Turkey, Italy, France, Finland, Eastern Germany and Austria. Where do they place on the timetable?

"Russian protection has cost the Rumanians dearly. . . Will Russia be tolerated to continue her tyrannical and utterly evil influence in the Balkans, or will her activities be stopped and her efforts collapse before the firmness of western civilization?"

The quotation is from Karl Marx, writing for a New York paper in 1853. He was attacking Czarist attempts to carry out Stalin's present policy.

But behind all these historic parallels looms one vast and perhaps decisive new factor—the U.S.A.

After World War I, she was busy contracting out of world responsibility; now she is busy contracting in. There lies the one great novelty and the one great reason for hope that the next chapter of European history will not continue to repeat the same unhappy stories as the last.

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Upon this shrub, and tipsily lurch
As you tug at berries of flaming red
Bright as the feathers on your head.

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Determined that you will satisfy
Your hunger, despite the human face
Staring through glass at your swaying grace.

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Into the vast cerulean sky;
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But meagre the cost, for a glimpse of you!

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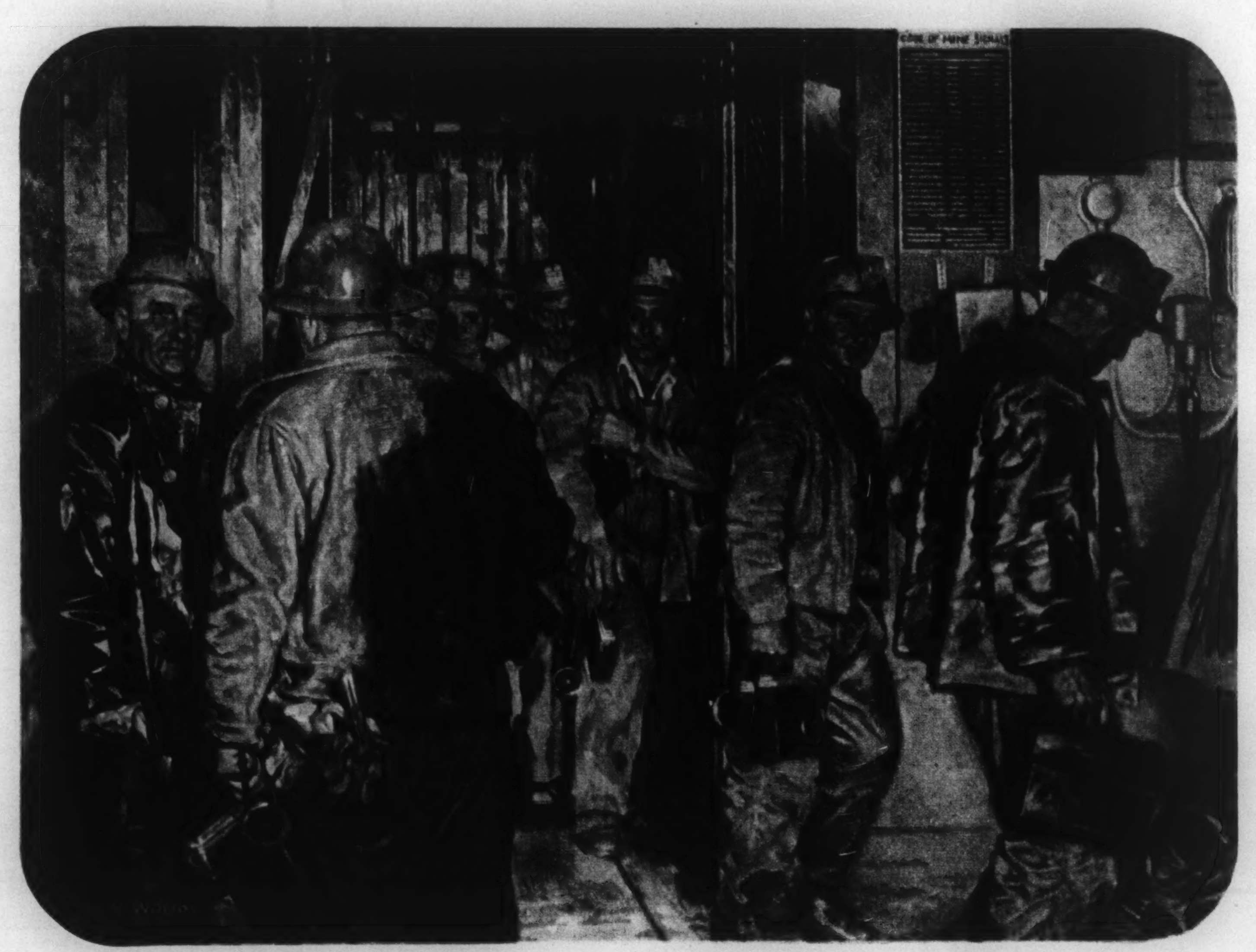

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THE WORLD TODAY

The War Is on Now, Next "Battle" In Italy, Not Rain of A-Bombs

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

DEMOCRATIC policy tends to move in fits and starts. After a long "fit" of discussion and criticism and hesitation, lasting for the best part of a year, since the Marshall Plan was first proposed, we are now witnessing one of the "starts."

Spurred to action by the Communist seizure of Czechoslovakia, British, French and Benelux representatives suddenly appeared in Brussels to hammer out an agreement for Western Union within 12 days. The second most important official in the State Department, Robert Lovett, hinted that the United States might give a miliary guarantee to such a union. And prominent American senators brought forward a proposal for a new Security Council, veto-free and committing its members automatically to military support of each other, on a seven-out-of-eleven vote.

It cannot be said that these proposals are either far-sighted or be-fore-handed. They display the democratic process, inherently slower and more cumbersome than the policy-making of a dictatorship and the moves of a world-wide secret conspiracy, trying desperately to catch up with events but remaining one step behind. All of these moves have been proclaimed as necessary, by independent political leaders and writers, and even by this commentary, for years past. But we must be thankful that they have at last been moved up to the top of the agenda.

Sudden Talk of War

The real purpose of these moves has been, and still should be, to preserve what remains of the free world and halt the creeping tide of Soviet aggression. But all of a sudden one meets people on all sides who assume that they mean that war has suddenly come closer.

It is right that people should be apprehensive. And as long as so many of our daily papers assume that what people are most interested in is crime, divorce, and violent accidents, only featuring foreign affairs when these too take on the sensational form of violence, we cannot hope that the broad public will be able to follow world developments intelligently, and will have to be content that at least they are occasionally shocked into realization that "something must be done." Unfortunately such shocks bring on, in the atomic age, a near-hysteria. A friend returning from New York this week tells me that four important bankers talked, over lunch with him, of war coming, "any time."

War is not near, it is on now. What people have got to understand is that war is not only mobilization and Victory loans and amphibious landings and bombing cities and casualties in battle, but the war of ideas and political systems, by which whole countries are being captured before our eyes with scarcely a pistol shot fired.

Unfortunately to assure people that the Soviet Union, with the most developed part of its territory as devastated as Germany, and its aviation, electronics and atomic industries a decade or more behind the development in America, is in no position whatever to challenge the United States to an all-out inter-continental bombing war, often tends to lull them into complacency.

"War" on in Italy

Why should the Soviets make such a gamble as this, with the odds against them, when they are doing so well with their present methods? Let us be clear, the next "battle" which the Soviet leaders are planning and preparing is not an atomic "Pearl Harbor" launched against Washington, New York, Detroit and Toronto, or a putsch against Aklavik or the Coppermine, but the seizure of Italy through the same sort of means as were used with brilliant success in Czechoslovakia.

The next "battle" after that is planned for the seizure of France, and the next, Germany. Similar "battles" are being brought to a successful conclusion today in Korea, Manchuria and Finland, swelling the population of the Soviet Empire to close on half a billion today. These will be followed by "campaigns" in China proper, in Indo-China and Indonesia, Iran and Turkey.

The war is on now. Can we win it? Almost all of the common people of the world are on our side, secretly, if they can't be openly. The only question is whether we can provide decisive leadership which will inspire them to resistance, and a program of unity which will join their strength into an impregnable front.

If we understand what kind of war we are engaged in, we will see that our strength and energy needs to be concentrated at present on the political and economic fronts and should not be diverted to a vast new armament program such as is being proposed in the United States. No less an authority than the conservative Republican John Foster Dulles, often mentioned for the Secretaryship of State, backed up this view in New York recently by saying that it would be far better policy for the U.S. to put its effort into the Marshall Plan for the next couple of years than into a vast aerial armament plan.

Strength to Say "No"

This doesn't imply at all that we can afford to appear militarily weak in the eyes of the Soviet leaders. We could show all the military strength needed to provide security for our economic development program—and this is vitally needed—by effectively combining the present strengths of the United States, Britain, France, the Benelux countries and the British Dominions—only to mention those nations which appear ready now to join in such a scheme.

Such a step, which seems to wait for realization only on a bold initiative of the president of the United States, would change the world situation overnight, and provide a web of security covering three-quarters of the globe. If it were followed by a reorganization of the United Nations, or the formation of a new United Nations of the great majority of the non-Soviet nations, we would have the initiative in our hands again. We could develop a broad plan to stabilize and improve conditions in the whole non-Soviet world, develop a pulling-power on the unwilling Soviet satellites, and put the Soviets on the defensive, trying to parry our moves for a change.

To do this, to throw off the defensive psychology which has kept us a step or two behind Mussolini, Hitler and Stalin for two decades, we will have to energize our democratic institutions. The only way freedom will be maintained in the world is by people putting the same energy and devotion into its institutions, from the union local right up through municipal and national government to world government, that the Communists put into their totalitarian ideology.

Lacking the conviction that freedom is worth exerting ourselves for, and is an irresistible political idea which we can spread to the far corners of the globe, including the Soviet Union itself in time, even the fanciest super-atomic armament program will not save our parliamentary government, our courts of justice and the respect for the individual conscience, which makes life tolerable.

It is no contradiction to say that while this process is going on from below—and in the Anglo-Saxon countries there has been a most encouraging start, at least, in the trade unions, where the danger was most evident—there must also be bolder leadership from above.

Perhaps no conference that will be held or alliance that will be formed this year is more important than the selection of the next American president. Is it too much to hope that this moment in history will produce a Lincoln, not just for America but for the whole free world? It is easy to see which of the candidates wouldn't prove to be such a figure; perhaps Harold Stassen might develop into such a one.

Meanwhile American policy flounders on in the midst of the distractions of a presidential election year, and it sometimes seems remarkable that it continues to operate at all. A great part of the Administration's time and energy must be given to the disaster which threatens Mr. Truman and the Democratic Party, with the disaffection of the Wallace wing on the left and of the Southern bourbons on th right. And of the time which it ha left for foreign affairs much mus be consumed by the debacle which threatens its Palestine policy.

In the midst of the tumult and confusion one figure carries on constant-ly: Senator Vandenberg, pressing through the European Recovery Program, urging haste, but already over-taken by events. For it is now as clear as could be that the Marshall Plan is not enough to assure European re-

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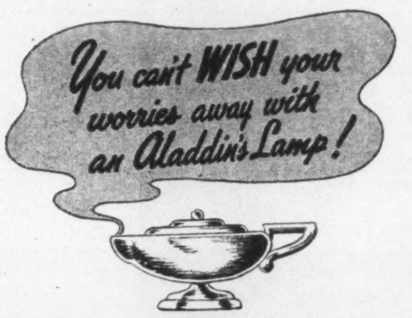
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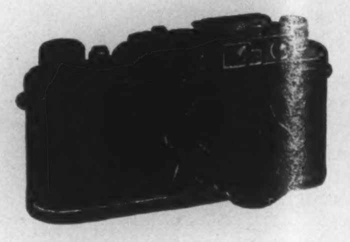
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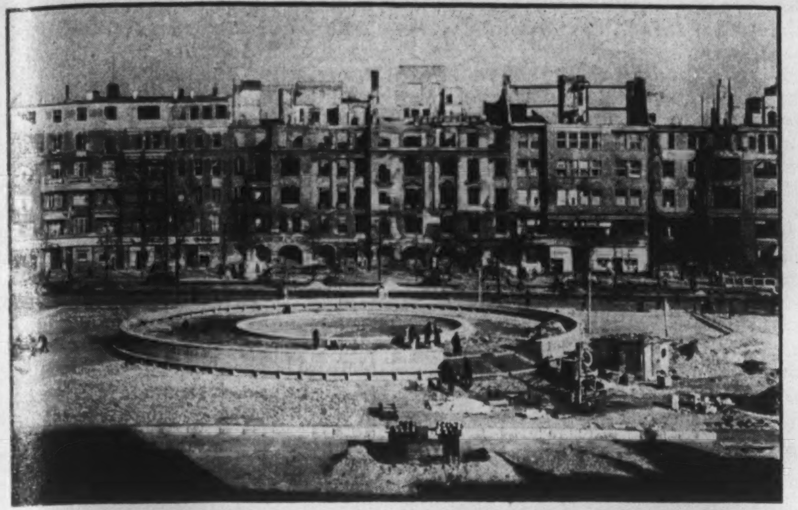

British military authorities in Berlin are building a fountain, to be surrounded by public gardens, in Reichskanzler (formerly Adolf Hitler) Platz. German civilian prisoners from British zone are doing the work. No materials of any use in reconstruction of bombed houses are being used. The grounds adjoining are being levelled into public gardens.

covery. Without security the European nations will not be able, or be allowed by their Communists, to settle down to work.

Five of these nations, Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, are negotiating such a union among themselves. But as everyone recognizes, it cannot provide any real security against a Soviet challenge unless it has U.S. military backing "as precise as her economic pledges," according to General de Gaulle's phrase last Sunday.

Here some post-war arithmetic might be useful. Against a Soviet bloc (excluding the Far East) of 300,000,000 people, Western Union musters 110,000,000. Outside of the present plan for Western Union lie another 155,000,000: (Western Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Greece and Turkey.) Another 2,000,000 might be called "frightened and hesitant.": Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Iceland and Switzerland.

When it takes over Finland and if it takes over Italy in the coming months, the Soviet bloc would number 350,000,000 to Western Union's 110,000,000. On the other hand, a full Western European Union could almost match the Soviet bloc in population, if the one-by-one process could be halted now.

So far the only proposal put forward in Congress to back up such a union is the hastily-conceived plan of Senator Ball's group, offered as an amendment to the European Recovery Program last week and suspected from the record of some of its backers as a delaying device. It was on this basis, that it would halt all program for Europe while the whole U.S. security problem was threshed out anew, that Vandenberg sharply opposed the Ball proposal.

Senator Ball's New U.N.

Briefly, it called for a new United Nations, or rather—for it is a very sketchy proposal—a new Security Council to be called the "Supreme Council", open to all the members of the present council if they are willing to accept the elimination of the big-power veto and the pledge to go to each other's defence on a seven-out-of-eleven vote. The reason for proposing a new United Nations rather than reform of the present one is obviously because the Soviets, according to the Charter, hold a veto over elimination of the veto and the setting up of an international police force.

While this half-baked proposal is remarkable enough, as a serious subject for debate in a U.S. Senate which Roosevelt was convinced only 3½ years ago would not accept membership in the United Nations without veto coverage, it is a poor substitute for what the United States has to do, which is to draft a whole new foreign policy to replace the one which, developed from Teheran through San Francisco to the Foreign Ministers' Conferences, has failed completely.

That Congress can develop and adopt such a comprehensive policy this session, while already dealing with what it has considered up until recent weeks as one of the most momentous decisions ever put before it, the European Recovery Program, and with the nominating conventions and the electoral campaign promising to pre-empt its whole attention shortly, seems extremely doubtful.

Can Congress Handle It?

The reason I don't say flatly that it is "impossible" is because Congress really is doing much better than ever before on international questions; and recalling the quick decision by which it plugged a vital strategic gap in Greece and Turkey exactly a year ago, one shouldn't underestimate what it might do if Italy were to fall to the Communists this spring. One would *like* to believe that the action would be taken before Italy falls, for very few people over here, I believe, have yet stared seriously at the map to see what a far-reaching effect a Sovietized Italy would have on the most important strategic area in the world today, the Mediterranean basin.

Actually what Congress needs to do in this session is fairly simple, and can scarcely be a shocking proposal to a United States which wants above all, not to be left facing a Sovietized Eurasia of 1½ billion people. *It needs to give a military guarantee to Western Union and urge that Italy be invited to join at once.* Failing the latter invitation, it should give a specific pledge of full economic and military support to a democratic Italy. To hearten sufficient Italians to vote against the Communists in the elections scheduled for April 18 would be a more effective policy than to declare that the United States would under no conditions "allow" Italy to go Communist.

If Congress could get this far in the first half of this year, it might be able to afford a half-year's holiday for its beloved election free-for-all. And during the recess the State Department might prepare plans for a new United Nations of the like-minded, with a veto-free Supreme Council, a functioning International Court and Police Force, and a more powerful Economic and Social Council drawing on the funds of a World Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

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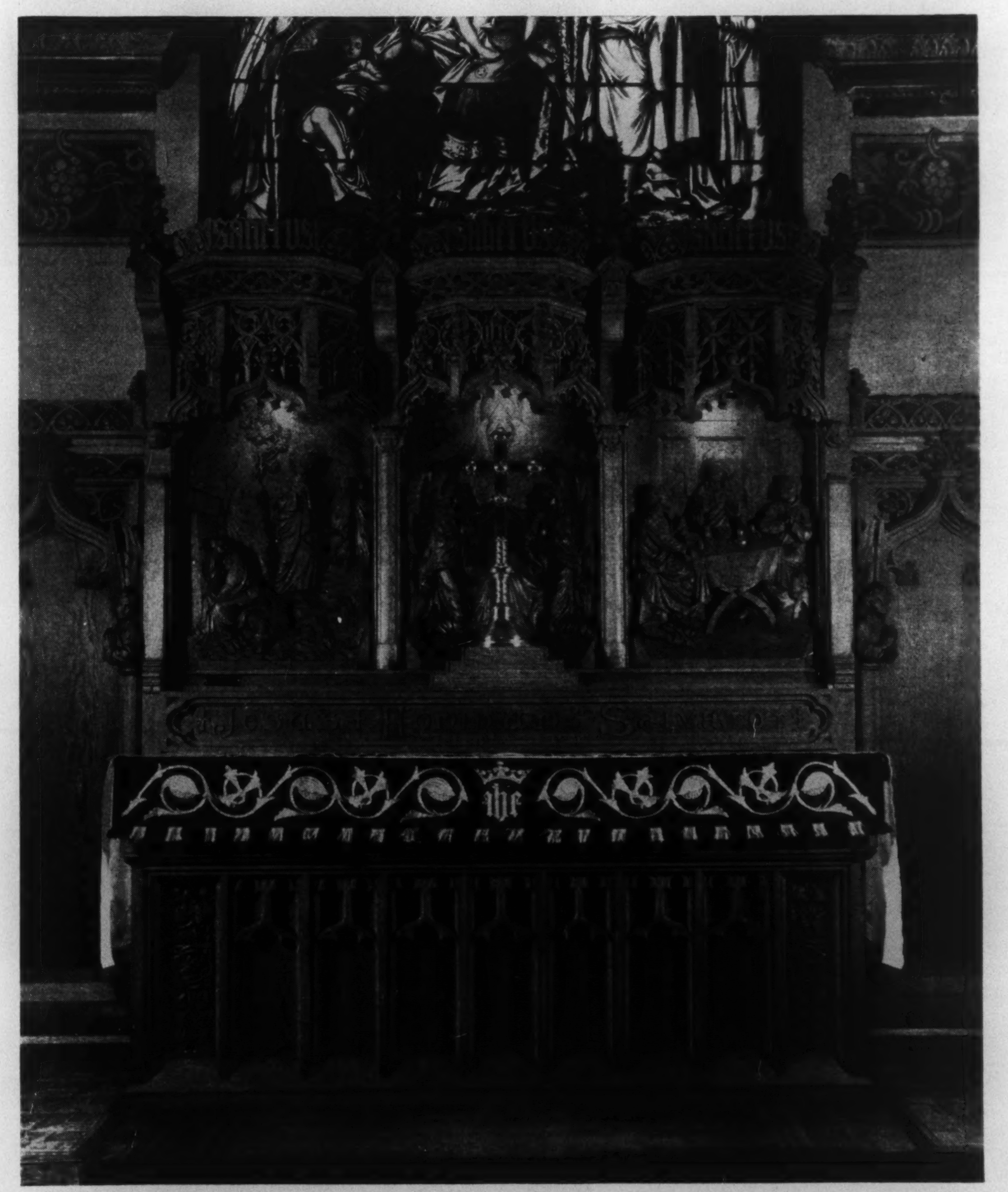

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Education for Business Is Sound Business

By STANLEY F. TEELE

The great increase of interest in university education for business, greatly stimulated by the large veteran enrollment, makes this an appropriate time for the business community to scrutinize what is going on. What should be the objectives of a university faculty of business administration? Is such training considered worthwhile by business leaders?

The Associate Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration gives some of the answers. Material for this article and the second, which will appear in a later issue, was presented first in a speech to members of the Advertising and Sales Club of Toronto.

THERE are many indications of important changes occurring in education in the United States. College enrollments have risen astronomically as veterans have taken advantage of their educational benefits. Although the tremendous increases in college enrollment will not hold once the immediate effects of the returning veterans have worked themselves out, it seems probable that college enrollments will continue at levels well above pre-war. And from the standpoint of the business community it is perhaps even more significant that the enrollment in business schools, in business departments and in business courses has increased proportionately far more than total college enrollments.

It is therefore an appropriate time for the business community to consider university education for business. Is such an increase desirable? What should be the objectives of university education for business?

Education for business is relatively a new thing in U.S. universities. The first organized department of a university for business education was the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, established in 1881. Thereafter, increasingly, courses in accounting were introduced into university curricula. The Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration was established in 1908 and the spread of university instruction in business really dates from the first World War.

Just before the recent war, about sixty per cent of the male college graduates of the United States went into one or another of the professions and forty per cent went into business. Of this forty per cent, not more than one in four had any university instruction directly related to business. University education specifically for business careers is still very much on trial and there are many alternative types of preparation which have staunch defenders. Our successful business leaders come from many backgrounds.

Helping Self-Development

Now what should a university business school try to do for its students? It seems to me that it should try to do two things. It should try to help men develop themselves as competent administrators and second; it should try to help men to develop themselves as responsible citizens potentially capable of leadership in public affairs. This simple answer, however, is too much like the minister's sermon summarized by the late Calvin Colidge in the words "He was against sin."

Let us look first, therefore, in somewhat more detail at the first objective—that of helping men develop themselves as competent business administrators. We at the Harvard Business School have asked ourselves that question many times over the years. We have talked with literally hundreds of businessmen and we have examined many studies made by others. Naturally, there are differences of opinion, but from all these sources and from our own observations, we have come to our own conclusions.

Last year *Fortune* magazine made a careful survey of some 4,000 successful business executives, which confirms with remarkable closeness our own conclusions. In that survey *Fortune* pointed out that normally a number of abilities are combined in a successful administrator and asked its 4,000 cooperators to indicate the abilities which they considered had been most important in explaining their own successful careers.

Essential Abilities

Six factors emerged. The most important was described as the ability to handle people. The second was described as the ability to make decisions. By a wide margin these two abilities were considered most important. Technical or specialized knowledge was rated the third element, of much less importance than the two first mentioned. The remaining three, far less important, were listed as great capacity for work, ability to see things through, and imagination.

Let us consider for a moment the ability to handle people, the ability to make decisions, and technical or specialized knowledge. We recognize that almost all business activities are group activities. The essence of administration is getting a group of people, large or small, to work together effectively toward a common purpose. The job of the administrator includes therefore seeing clearly the relationship, both formal and informal, among people who are superiors, subordinates and co-equals. It involves the ability to adapt himself and to induce other people to adapt themselves to the realities of a particular situation. It involves the ability to communicate effectively with many kinds of people in many different kinds of situations. I take it that the characteristic so often labeled "personality" has its effective administrative application in this ability to handle people.

The second factor stressed was the ability to make decisions. A number of abilities probably go into this one. The ability to make decisions effectively involves the ability to assemble pertinent facts, the ability to analyze and weigh these facts, the ability to see alternative possibilities, the imagination to construct new possibilities, and the intellectual

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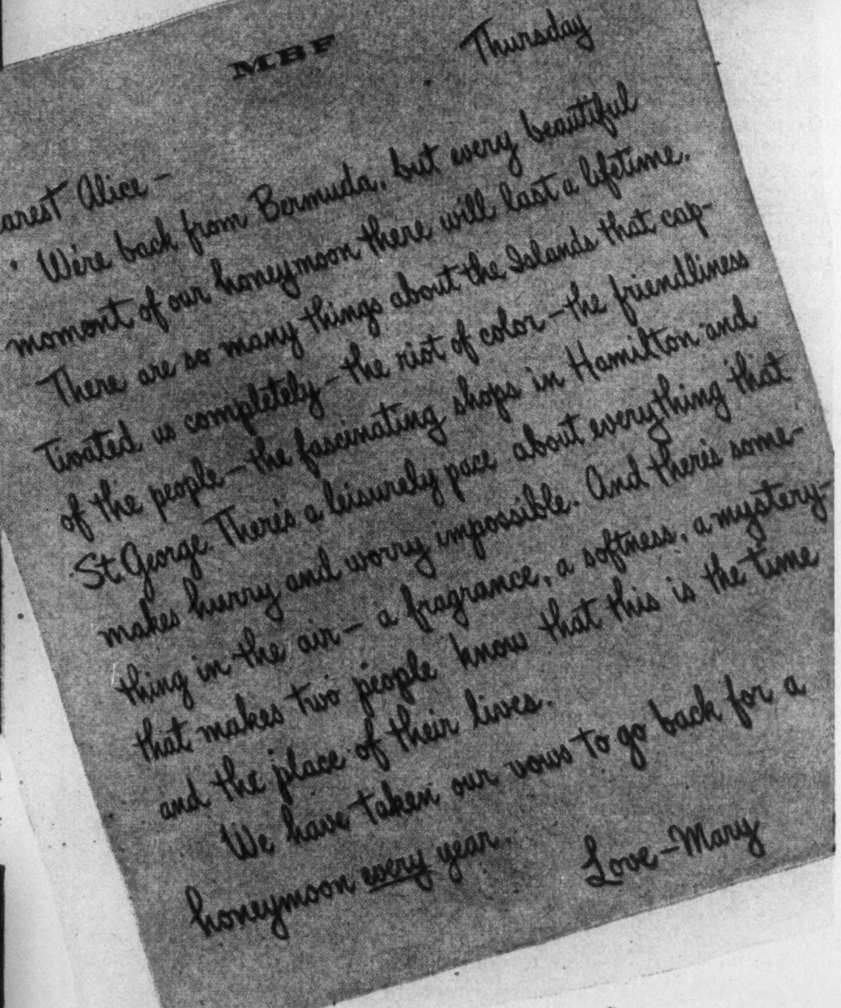

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ability to reach reasoned conclusions.

But the ability to make decisions effectively involves quite a bit more than these intellectual capacities. A great many men find it possible to make a very high quality, intellectual analysis of a problem, reach a well-reasoned conclusion, and then find themselves blocked emotionally from actually making and putting into effect a decision. It is true that making decisions requires a willingness to accept responsibility, a certain kind of courage which is different in character from the intellectual capacity to analyze and arrive at reasoned conclusions.

Complexity of Business

The third factor stressed was technical or specialized knowledge. We all are fully aware of the increased complexity of modern business. We know the extent to which modern business firms find it necessary to rely on technical specialists in taxation, in labor relations, in labor law, in advertising, in market research, in dozens of different fields. We know that the business administrator cannot be himself a specialist in all the relevant fields. On the other hand, I think we all recognize the importance of the administrator knowing enough to be able to use specialists effectively.

We have defined our objectives in about the same terms as those used by the *Fortune* cooperators. Now to apply these general observations as to what makes a competent executive to university education for business. At the Harvard Business School we try in the two years which men have with us to develop those abilities which contribute to making effective decisions; we try to help men develop their ability to handle people effectively; and we try to give them a substantial foundation of technical knowledge and specialized business skills.

At this point the question may well be raised: Can men in fact develop these abilities, particularly the ability to handle people effectively and the ability to make effective decisions, and can those abilities be developed in the university? Are they not necessarily the result of actual experience in business? We at the Harvard Business School are trying to do this job through what we call the case method.

Since it is the keystone of our effort to reach the objectives which have been outlined, I should like to describe it. Essentially a case is a statement of a business problem. They are usually written, although sometimes they take the form of movies, of turn-over charts or of various other devices. They are secured by us directly from business firms. One of the most important ways in which the business community over the years has cooperated with the Business School has been in taking the time, and often it is a good deal of time, to give to our people the facts surrounding a business problem. Just under 20,000 such problems have been gathered in the 25 years since we began this method. Each one of these 20,000 cases represents a substantial contribution of time and effort by the executives of some business firm.

In the Executive's Shoes

Problems selected from this large number form the bulk of the material used in the school. In any given year a student will deal with almost 500 problems. The student is given these problems to study. He is asked to put himself in the shoes of the executive concerned, to imagine himself in the actual situation, analyze the pertinent facts, to consider alternative possibilities, and to make a decision. He is asked to go through this process over and over again.

The results are cumulative. The effect is to give the student practice in looking at the facts, in making the analysis, in taking into account the people and their characteristics and in making decisions. Under this method the classroom is a discussion room. The instructor seldom lectures. He is a moderator, a discussion leader, and the burden rests squarely on the student. The discussion of these problems, moreover, is not limited to the classroom. We honestly believe that more than fifty per cent of the educational process occurs in informal discussion outside the classroom.

Since the cases are drawn from many industries and many different concerns, and cover a great variety of problems, the student has an opportunity to put himself into a far greater variety of situations than is possible in actual business, short of a lifetime of experience. To be sure, the chips are not down; actual money is not risked nor is a man's business career at stake on the decisions which he makes. Nevertheless, a man secures, if he makes the effort to imagine himself really facing the problem presented, a vicarious experience which we believe has tremendous educational value.

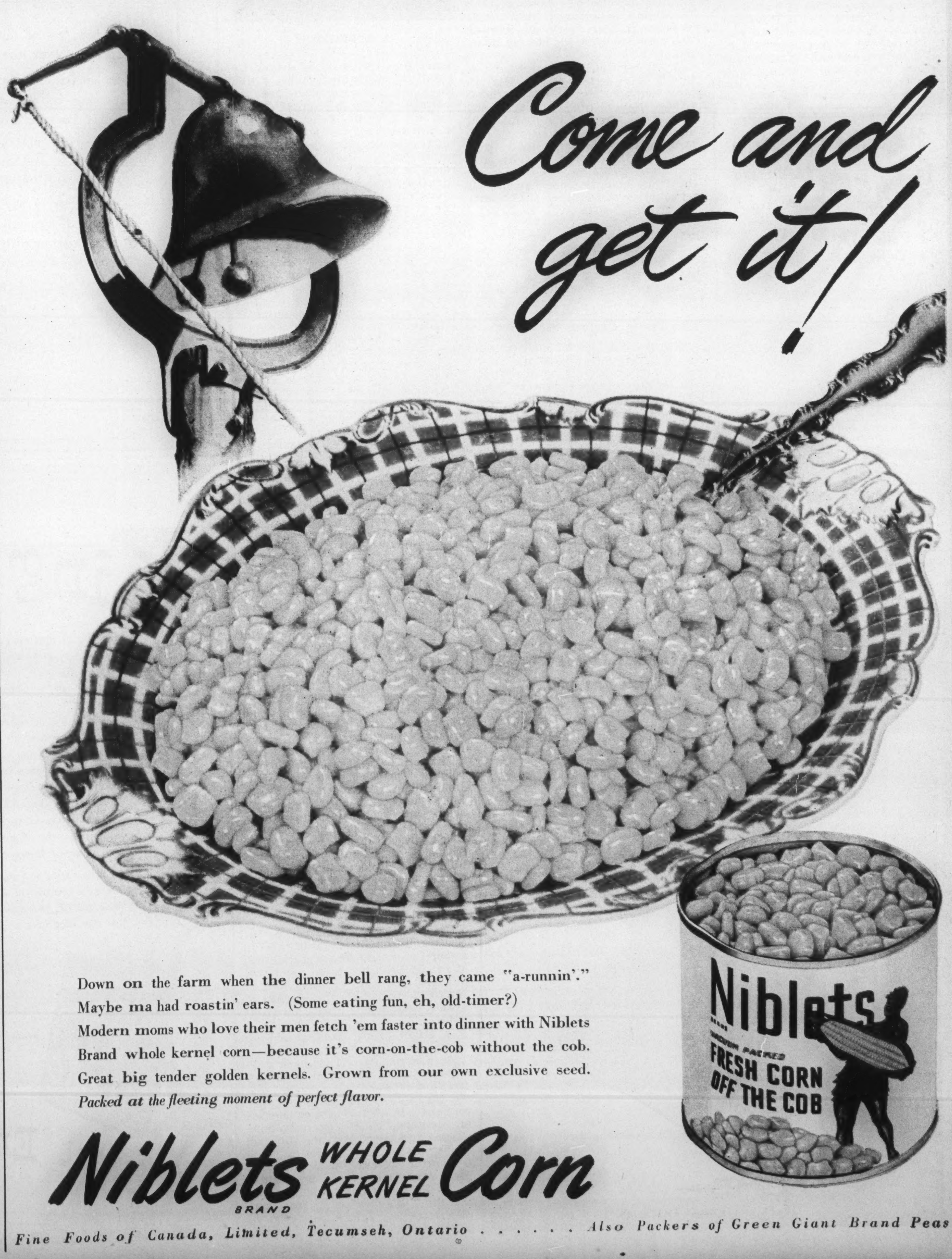
As a secondary but, nevertheless, extremely important element, he acquires a wide knowledge of the facts of business and definite skills in certain essential techniques such as the use of figures for making and putting into effect administrative decisions.

Grooming for Leadership

The second objective mentioned was that of helping men to develop themselves as potential leaders in public affairs. It seems to us that in an industrial civilization much of the leadership in public affairs should come from business. If we are to meet effectively the complex problems generated by the tremendous advances of scientific knowledge, if we are to minimize the stresses and strains on people resulting from their efforts to adjust to the world which science is developing, an important part of our leadership must come from a business community. It must be a leadership characterized by economic literacy, and by an understanding of the social and political forces at work, and by an ability to see the broad implications for the general welfare of the activities of individual business firms, of the activities of industrial groups, and of the activities of the business community as a whole.

The abilities which make for a competent administrator within a business are, we believe, also a sound foundation for leadership in public affairs. But there is need for something more. There must also be an instinctive acceptance of responsibility to deal with problems wider in scope than those of the individual business enterprise. We are making a beginning in a direct approach to this objective by asking our men to deal with cases involving problems of public importance but we have far to go yet in this area.

(In a second article the benefits of university business education to individuals and the community will be discussed.)



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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

Reissue of Bryant's Biography Good News For All Pepysians

SAMUEL PEPYS: THE MAN IN THE MAKING — by Arthur Bryant — *Collins — $4.50.*

IT SCARCELY seems possible that fifteen years have gone by since the publication of the famous first volume of Arthur Bryant's equally famous Pepysian trilogy. "Samuel Pepys, The Man in the Making", as Bryant points out in his new preface to the reissued book, recorded a European war, a Fire of London, an Economic Crisis and a Revolution. And now in these last fifteen years, he says, "we have experienced two of these and are passing through the others. It may help to set our ordeal in perspective to read with what courage Pepys faced these shadows."

But even without the parallel, the appearance of this book together with the announcement that it is to be followed by the others "The Years of Peril" and "The Saviour of the Navy" will be warmly welcomed. A fourth volume is to be added to the series to gather together any loose threads and when equipped with the four, together with a Wheatley edition of the Diary, the Pepysian devotee will have very little occasion to venture farther afield. Bryant's master work on Samuel will undoubtedly be his literary monument.

Arthur Bryant, who succeeded the late G. K. Chesterton as writer of "Our Notebook" in *The Illustrated London News,* can safely be acclaimed the foremost Pepysian scholar which England has produced. Before him the late John Drinkwater was a leading enthusiast whose research even led him to occupancy of the Pepys country home; Drinkwater's Pepys was published in 1930 and the author died in 1937. Now Bryant is the inheritor of all that has gone before and in the course of his own work has not only employed the papers of Tanner and Wheatley but has been through all the Pepys mss. in the various University and other collections.

The Diary Period

"The Man in the Making" covers the first thirty-six years of Pepys' life and the whole period of the Diary. It closes in the year of Mrs. Pepy's death and when failing eyesight forced him with the greatest regret to give up that record which was to become one of the finest things in the English tongue or English history. It would appear to be almost impossible to add anything to that famous document, except by way of footnote or explanation, but that is precisely what Bryant has achieved. His scholarship, deep knowledge of the period and of humanity, and sympathetic understanding of the complex character of the man Pepys, illuminate and enrich the story.

J. B. PRIESTLEY

Samuel Pepys is known, of course, apart from the Diary as one of the great administrators of the British Navy—"It was Pepys who made the scabbard for the sword that Nelson, and the heirs of Nelson, used." He is perhaps less well known for an equal achievement in the field of the whole British Civil Service. "The rules he laid down and the administrative principles he elucidated have become part of the continuing life of his country. His family may have grown somewhat large of late," says Bryant writing in 1947, "but it is still governed by the moral standards, integrity and tradition of inflexible service on which in his lifetime he insisted. It has become in the course of generations what he strove to make it: a permanent watchdog against corruption."

Pepys with all his enthusiasms, devotion to duty, frailties, pleasures and worries needs no introduction in the English speaking world. In Bryant's work all the savor of personality is preserved and is given substance and meaning from the record in the State papers which tell the story of immense and lasting accomplishment.

•

Green Room

By LUCY VAN GOGH

COMIC CHARACTERS OF SHAKESPEARE—by John Palmer—*Macmillan—$2.00.*

JENNY VILLIERS—by J. B. Priestley—*Macmillan—$2.50.*

AMATEUR DRAMATICS—by Norman Lee—*Oxford—$1.55.*

THE AMATEUR AND THE THEATRE—by Bonamy Dobrée—*Oxford—$1.00.*

THE late John Palmer's essays—part of a project uncompleted at his death—are all devoted to the thesis that Shakespeare was not specifically a comic writer in the sense of Aristophanes and Molière, but a writer who felt himself in full sympathy with his characters whether comic or tragic. The true comic writer stays outside of his characters, in order to point to their ludicrous qualities; Shakespeare puts himself within them, and allows their ludicrous qualities to emerge naturally. Hence he can introduce comic characters into the most tragic scenes, and in him "the partitions are thin which divide comedy and tragedy." Shylock is the supreme example, being both comic and tragic in the highest degree. The thesis is sound and Mr. Palmer, one of the ablest, English critics of the time, makes an excellent case for it.

Mr. Priestley does another of his now familiar hat-tricks with time in a short novel laid in the green-room of an old English theatre, where actors and actresses of today and of 1847 mix themselves up together in a way which the author's narrative technique makes almost plausible. It is a slight affair, but has a nice theatre atmosphere.

Mr. Lee and Mr. Dobrée are both writing for the benefit of amateurs. Mr. Dobrée, after telling them that the conventions of the theatre are constantly in need of change because of becoming stale and ineffective proceeds to argue that the function of the amateur is to freshen up these conventions because he has had the great advantage of not being trained in the old and dying ones! It is true that the "little theatre" or "non-commercial theatre" has often performed that valuable function, but I question whether that was because its players were unpaid and untrained.

Mr. Lee's book is intended mainly for those who do the producing for amateurs, and includes the delightful observation that "players as a class are not over-intelligent. . . Give me a good, average middle-class mind; one furnished with something that passes for intelligence, which isn't highbrow or too academic, and has the common touch, provided such a person has a receptive brain, some imagination, and the larger-than-life personality that makes him or her interesting no matter what they do." This is true and valuable; skill and experience are far more useful than brains; the actor must accept direction just as the orchestra player must accept conducting. The whole book is very sensible, and has a bibliography of the fifty most useful books on aspects of production, including Roy Mitchell's "Shakespeare for Community Players."

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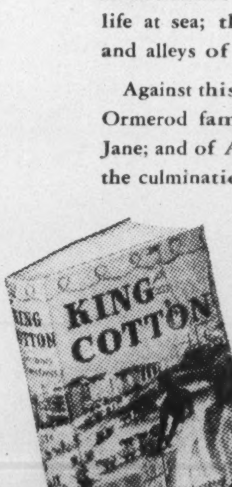

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THE BOOKSHELF

The Poetry of Louis MacKay Is Both Canadian and Good

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE ILL-TEMPERED LOVER—by L. A. MacKay—*Macmillan*—$2.00.

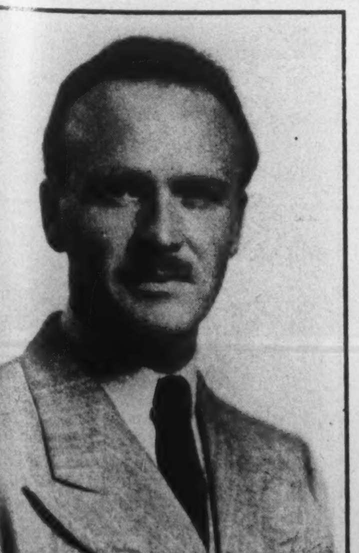
THERE is an exercise in translation in this volume, from a storm description in Virgil, which is a tremendous technical achievement, an exhibition of extraordinary skill. Mr. MacKay has perceived that the Latin hexameter, exact as its pattern is, is yet capable of such variety that it is far better reproduced in English in a fairly free metre, and that the essential things to imitate are the antiphonies and the pauses and the great swell of the long syllables. This mastery of the medium, both for sound and sense, is the great merit of all these seventy poems, but they show also an astringent quality of mind which is highly personal and refreshing. In the earlier poems there is a curious and slightly unpleasant suggestion of sadism, which after 1936 gives place to a deep and sometimes angry sympathy for all the undeserving sufferers in this ravaged world. There can be no doubt of the honesty and passion of Mr. MacKay's feeling, and fortunately he knows how to communicate it most effectively.

Also he is much, and sincerely, interested in Canada. He wants her to have her own poetry, and it irks him that she is so readily satisfied with a third-rate imitation of the poetry of somebody else, so long as it deals with vast open spaces, mineral resources, the aurora borealis and the Old Flag. His two satires on Canadian criticism should be compulsory reading for all applicants for a Dominion poet's licence. It is a refreshing thing to find a poet who strongly desires to be a Canadian poet, but still more strongly to be a good poet, and who really works at both objectives.

Astringent Mind

Perhaps the thing we should be most grateful for in this astringent mind is its irony. The impact of some of the quietest of these lines is terrific. We cannot quote them here, because their effect depends on the way they are built into the whole poem; we have not space to reproduce examples in full, and fortunately several of the best and most bitterly ironical of this collection have already appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT. There is no verse contributor of whom we are more proud.

It is not without significance that Mr. MacKay is by occupation a professor of Classics. His poetry is emphatically the poetry of a learned and cultured man. It belongs in a tradition, and it is profoundly respectful of that tradition. The important thing is that, without any violent break with that tradition, it is yet intensely personal, intensely mid-twentieth-century, and even quite strongly Canadian. The explanation is that he knows the tradition so well that he can do what he likes with it; he can make it serve new purposes and convey new thoughts and feelings. Possibly he gets more from Pope than from anybody else, but it is a Pope with a good deal of Swift mixed in. He is the best proof available just now that it is not necessary to throw overboard all the old-established and so exquisitely developed techniques of English verse in order to be a genuinely Canadian, or North American, poet; that the discipline of the old form is still valid; and that poetry needs discipline.



L. A. MACKAY

FOR THE RECORD

The Western Angler, by Roderick L. Haig-Brown. (Collins, $5.50). An authoritative study of fishing in Western Canada, specifically concerning the Pacific Salmon and Western Trout. Contains considerable technical detail and a few fine illustrations. For the expert enthusiast.

Skiing The Americas, by John Jay, with photographs by the author and an introduction by Lowell Thomas. (Macmillan, $4.95). For the skiing enthusiast. Pointers on equipment and technique, non-technical information on schools and systems, and descriptions of familiar and not-so-familiar winter resorts throughout the Americas, plus a personal account of the training of American ski troops in the last war. Profusely illustrated with photographs of skiers, skiing, and places to ski.

Angler's Choice, An Anthology of American Trout Fishing, edited by Howard T. Walden II. (Macmillan), $3.75). A comprehensive compilation of stories and accounts of every kind and from every source on the general topic of trout fishing. The author has done an incredible amount of research in obtaining his material, and many of his finds are presumably unavailable elsewhere. Should interest any fisherman.

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PRAIRIE LETTER

Winnipeg's Budget Won't Balance, Much to Her Shame and Sorrow

By P. W. DEMPSON

Winnipeg.

A PALL of gloom hangs over the civic offices in Winnipeg, and city employees are wearing the strained expressions of men getting ready to walk the last mile. Department heads are shedding no joy these days either.

The reason for all this woe is a vexing matter of finances. Winnipeg, settling down to the task of balancing its 1948 budget, finds itself faced with the cold, implacable reality of a $2,000,000 deficit. Travellers along Winnipeg's cold, wind-swept Main Street these nights can see lights burning late in the City Hall chamber where the finance committee is paring and cutting estimates and gingerly toying with the thought that some staff reductions may be necessary.

Winnipeg's forthright medical health officer, Dr. M. S. Lougheed, has fired the first gun in the Battle of the Budget by lopping $20,000 from his original estimates, and also recommended as a means of further reducing the expenditure of his department that seven permanent employees be laid off. This would effect another saving of $9,000. Staff members offered on the altar of Mammon include an X-ray technician, two nurses and two sanitary inspectors.

Although he had sadly witnessed major surgery on his own estimates to the tune of $85,000, City Engineer W. D. Hurst offered a unique suggestion for bringing in some new revenue to the city's impoverished coffers. He proposed a new system of taxation for the work of garbage collection. The tax would be based on the number of rooms occupied by a resident. The net result, Mr. Hurst opined, would be to turn his scavenging department into a utility like city hydro and the waterworks.

Tips Are Taxable

The city fathers of Winnipeg are not the only Manitobans plagued with financial problems these days. The baleful eye of the tax collector is carefully scrutinizing tips collected by taxi drivers, beer parlor waiters and restaurant waitresses.

One taxi man, we are informed, got the shock of his life when he opened his mail and found a letter from the income tax department requesting an account of the tips he had received in 1946. Other drivers have received similar letters. And they don't know what to do about it. Most of them have no record of tips received. They didn't think they were taxable.

No Polar Expedition!

A visitor from New York popped into Regina a few days ago and our imperturbable citizens were jarred right down to their bespatted oxfords. The visitors, a lady feature writer for a New York daily newspaper, arrived dressed for a polar expedition.

She was jarred, too, when she discovered the mercury was tranquilly holding its own at 20 degrees above, trolley buses rolling down the streets instead of dog teams, and no polar bears in sight.

"I've been misinformed about your province," she said indignantly.

Birthday for Leduc

February was notable in Alberta for a province-wide birthday celebration. The recipient of the birthday honors was only one year old, but has achieved considerable fame in those short 12 months.

The Leduc oil field near Edmonton went into operation just one year ago on February 13, and since then it has made spectacular progress. Indeed, it has been hailed as one of Canada's most important economic developments of the year. Albertans have good reason to be proud of their infant prodigy. Since the field was discovered, new wells have boomed in with a regularity that has astounded old timers in the oil game. There are 40 producing wells at present. Estimates now place Leduc's reserves at 100,000,000 barrels, in a field extending over 8,100 acres. But its limits are not yet known.

The 40 successful wells produced something in excess of 450,000 barrels of high quality crude in the first year. Every barrel produced cut down U.S. imports, saved U.S. dollars, and helped bolster supplies of crude oil to meet a record Canadian demand.

The first anniversary of the Leduc field brought good news to the people of Saskatchewan. Henry H. Hewetson, president of Imperial Oil Limited, visited Regina recently and announced plans for the construction of a $30,000,000 oil pipeline from Leduc to Regina and Moose Jaw. He hopes the line will be operating by the end of 1949. If the pipeline can supply the prairie demand, it would mean elimination of the long rail haul of oil from the central and southern states, reduce costs and save U.S. dollars.

Mineral Royalties

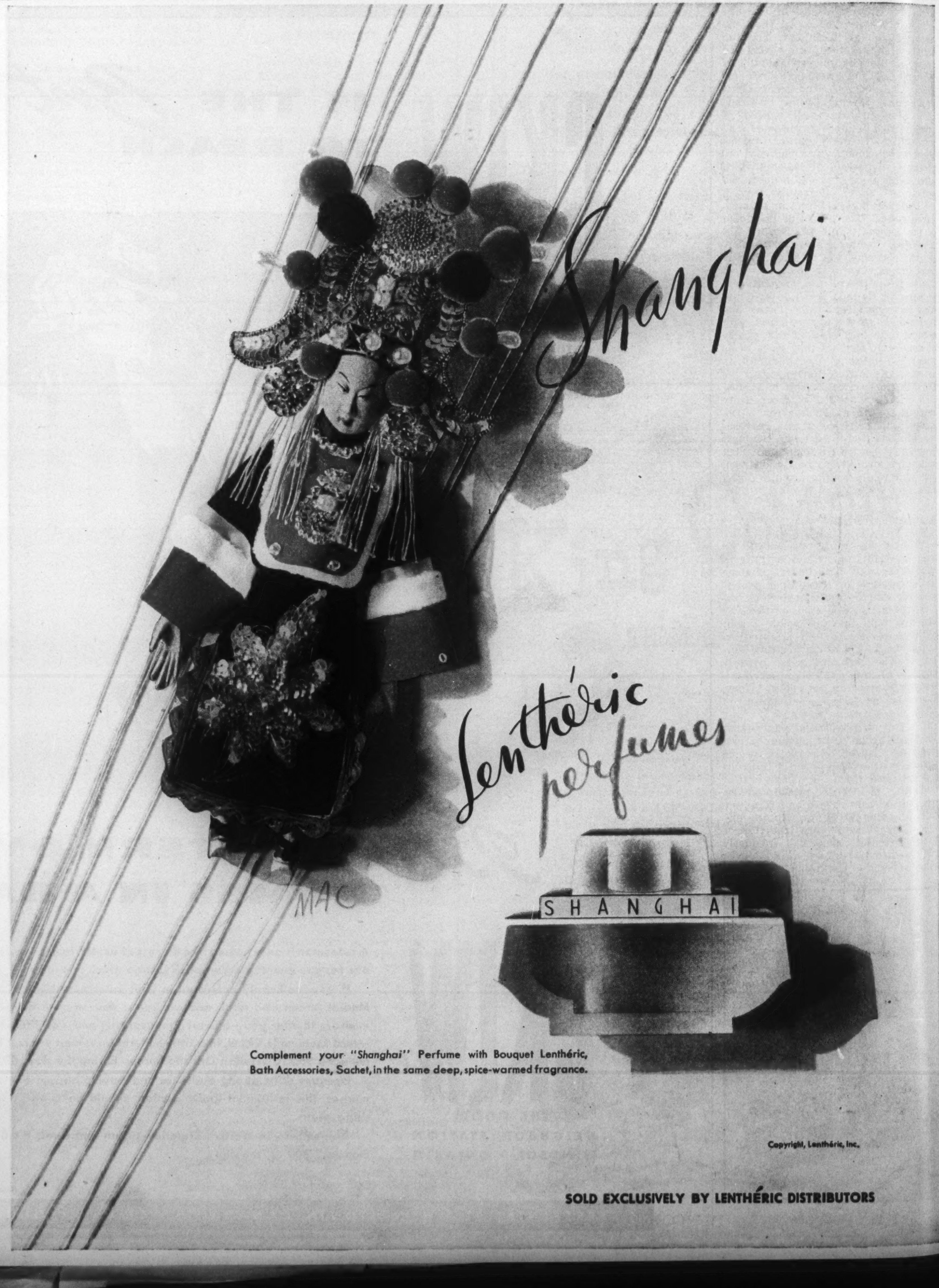
Down Saskatchewan way, the overlords of Socialism have again extended the olive branch to free enterprise. This time the pioneers of planned economy have offered concessions to mining interests in the form of a revised schedule of mining royalties.

As it was explained to me, the Tommy Douglas regime proposes a sliding scale of royalties based upon the actual profit made by a company from mining operations. The new schedule would allow deductions of 15 to 40 per cent depending upon metal content of ores processed, before royalties on a profit basis would be assessed.

After these allowances had been deducted from gross profits, the remaining sum would be subject to royalties at the rate of three per cent on profits in excess of $10,000 up to and including $100,000; five per cent on profits exceeding $100,000 but not in excess of $500,000, and seven per cent on profits in excess of $500,000 but not exceeding $1,000,000. Above that amount the old rate will still apply.

The motive behind this generous offer, we learn, is purely a selfish one. Saskatchewan needs private capital to develop its mineral resources. Even the big bad "money barons" of eastern Canada have their uses in a Socialist economy.

In the Saskatchewan legislature recently, Mr. J. L. Phelps, dynamic Minister of Natural Resources, pointed with pride to the fact that mineral production in the province had jumped from $21,846,000 in 1945 to $25,812,000 in 1946; and he forecast a still higher figure for 1947 ($32,000,000, estimated).



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LONDON LETTER

City of London Formally Protests Abolition of Ancient Right

By P. O'D.

London.

WHEN the City of London has anything special to ask of the House of Commons, or anything special to complain about, it has the privilege of sending its representatives to hand over the petition at the Bar of the House. I say "anything special," because this is not a privilege to be exercised lightly or frequently. The other day, when the city's representatives appeared at the Bar, it was for the first time in more than 20 years.

"The Sheriffs of the City of London," announced the Serjeant at Arms. Then, with the mace on his shoulder, he escorted them to the Bar of the House—the two Sheriffs and the City Remembrancer, all in their robes of office.

"Mr. Sheriff, what have you there?" asked the Speaker, in the pleasantly informal way which is the traditional form for this visit from old friends, the only ones thus entitled to drop in.

"A petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council Assembled," said the senior Sheriff, "praying that the Representation of the People Bill be amended so as to leave undisturbed the separate representation of the City of London in your honorable House."

In this ancient and traditional way did the City of London register its protest against the abolition of a right which has existed for more than 600 years, the right to return its own members of parliament—a right, incidentally, which was eloquently defended by Mr. Herbert Morrison himself, when this very question was debated in October, 1944.

"It must always be remembered," he said, "that the City of London has a great place in municipal history, and it also has a great place in parliamentary history. On the issue of the abolition of the City as a separate parliamentary constituency, the government think it right that it should be preserved."

Before, Not After

But that, of course, was before the Socialists came into power; and what Mr. Morrison thought as a Coalition Minister does not necessarily bear much relation to what he thinks now—or, at any rate, to what he says. The Socialists are out to abolish the City's right to separate representation, and there is little doubt that it will be abolished.

There is also little doubt that a great many people will regret and resent it—including possibly even a certain number of Socialists. But to the bulk of Socialist back-benchers it is merely a bourgeois privilege, and as such it must go. To them it is intolerable that any section of the community should have two votes each instead of one—especially when the holders are likely to use both to vote Conservative, or at least not Socialist.

The City vote, like the University vote, is an extra, whose use does not debar the holders from voting in their own home areas. To this extent it is an anomaly in a democracy based on the electoral principle of one man—one vote. But this is a country where people can seldom see anything really wrong with an anomaly that works; and this particular anomaly has worked very well, as even its opponents admit.

The City Members have usually been experienced businessmen of proven administrative ability. The Universities have sent to parliament some of its most distinguished members, men and women who in the ordinary way would probably not have come forward as candidates—many of them being Independents without party backing. The University vote in fact has made it possible for men of ability and public spirit to get into parliament with a minimum of expense and trouble; and it has been doing this ever since Oxford sent its first burgesses to Westminster in 1603.

This fine tradition, however, is likely to count for little with the Socialists, who are already looking ahead to the next General Election. Naturally enough they are determined to keep down as far as possible the number of their probable opponents, and this is one obvious way of doing it. Parliament will be the poorer for it, but the Socialists will be that much safer.

Now They're Rolling

In the matter of water supplies this country is very much in the position of a man who is always either rolling in wealth or dead broke. Last winter we had a series of disastrous floods, which culminated in the inundation of the Fen country on the East Coast. Last summer we were suffering from drought, the hydraulic experts were giving warnings about the necessity of conserving water, and in many cities supplies had to be seriously cut down. Now, in this so far very wet and mild winter, we are back in the period of floods. We are rolling again.

The obviously sensible thing would be to plan and carry out conservation schemes for the whole country, so that water in times of abundance could be stored up for the rainless days, and not allowed to run wild, carrying away bridges and smashing banks and driving people into the top rooms of their houses. Actually such plans are under consideration, and the necessary surveys are being prepared; but there is good reason to doubt whether anything important will be done about it.

For one thing, adequate conservation would take an enormous amount of money and labor, and, for another, it is difficult to arouse the public to a realization of the need of it. In time of drought, yes, but even then everyone puts up more or less patiently with the shortage of water, knowing that in another little while they will probably be flooded. In fact this is a country where conscientious parsons are even careful about how they pray for rain. There is no knowing what they may start.

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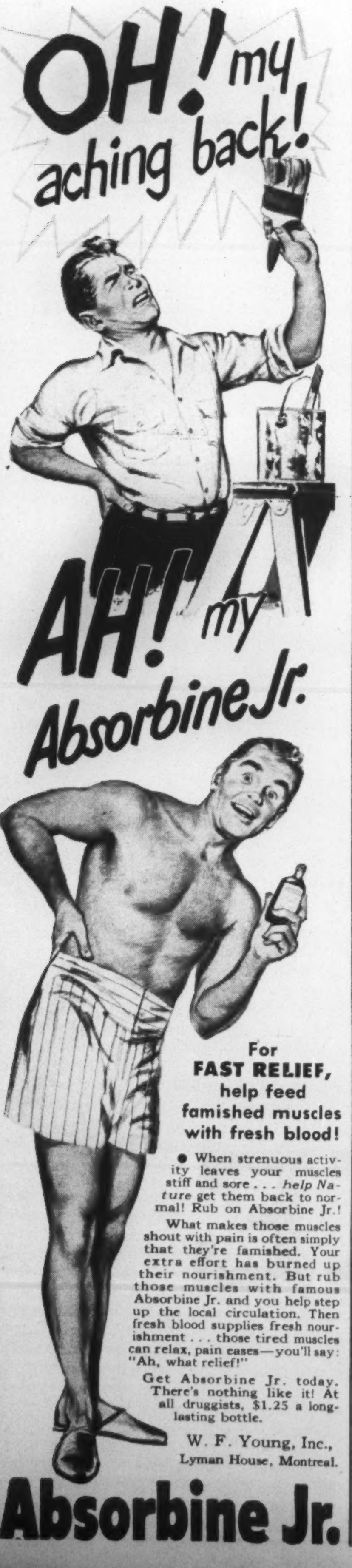
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THE FILM PARADE

All the Sad Middle-Aged Actors in a Variety of Current Roles

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

SACRIFICING and suffering seem to be almost as prevalent on the screen recently as in the daytime serials. In the screen version, however, the afflictions have been transferred to the male characters, which is at least a change if not exactly an improvement.

In "Cass Timberlane," Spencer Tracy's Judge Timberlane doesn't suffer quite as immoderately as, say, Walter Pidgeon's Mark Sabre in "If Winter Comes." Like the latter doleful hero, however, he leaves one feeling that a little intelligent self-interest might have helped him out of the worst of his difficulties; also that the marital problems of the human male, unless they happen to be on the Tolstoyan scale, are a little difficult to present sympathetically. Male dignity is bound to suffer, even in the eyes of the most sympathetic females.

Whatever salience the original Sinclair Lewis novel contained has been carefully blunted here in the interest of mass entertainment. The Lewis satire though hearty doesn't run to the extremes displayed in the screen version where the standards of behavior, especially in the small-town upper levels, are as low as the standards of living are high. All the men, with the exception of Judge Timberlane, are boors or crooks, all the women are cats, and nobody gives the simplest dinner party that wouldn't seem elaborate to a visiting Balkan royalty.

As the beautiful lady ball-player whom Judge Timberlane injudiciously picks up and marries, Lana Turner is perfectly at home in a Lana Turner role—a simple, honest, clear-eyed girl with an unspoiled appetite for nice clothes and male attention. Spencer Tracy isn't nearly as happy in his role but he manages to get through it fairly creditably. There is also a ring-tailed, clever-faced alleycat actor in the picture. It's quite as photogenic as Lana Turner and much more interesting to watch.

Incidentally, although the heroine of "Cass Timberlane" is supposed to be a devoted cat-lover, Lana Turner doesn't throw her pet so much as a kind word. Maybe she didn't get round to reading the novel.

Early Cinema Parodied

The French film "Man About Town" also discusses the problem of the middle-aged man inappropriately in love. Since Rene Clair is the director, however, the subject is treated with considerable grace and wit and no more than a shrugging regret. The story, which is a good deal older than cinema itself, is about a middle-aged philanderer (Maurice Chevalier) who falls in love, then loses his girl to the youth he has instructed in the art of love-making. Paralleling the love story there is a running caricature of the French silent movies. Indeed the whole picture, plot and all, is obviously intended as a parody on the early cinema. Considering the opportunities for violent comedy that this presents, the parody is an astonishingly mild and affectionate one. Maurice Chevalier gives a tempered comedy performance in the starring role, and looks, in his larger and tenderer moments, oddly like a French version of Wallace Beery.

Rene Clair has obviously and perhaps deliberately limited his talents in this rather slight and engaging comedy. It is worth noting that the American production, treating the predicament of the middle-aged hero with high seriousness, restores his marriage in the final sequence; while the French film, approaching the problem tongue-in-cheek, leaves Mr. Chevalier abandoned but not inconsolable. On the whole Rene Clair with his French logic and liveliness, seems to have contrived the sounder happy ending.

•

"A Double Life" presents another peril of middle-age, though a slightly less familiar one. The hero, a middle-aging actor (Ronald Colman) has becomed so involved with his career over the years that he can no longer distinguish clearly between reality and make-believe. The trouble begins with his delusion that people at parties have turned up in Tudor costume and are exchanging cocktail quips in Shakespearean diction. The split widens from this point on, the sound-track assisting with a cacophony of bells, voices and snatches of dialogues from "Othello." The hero is currently playing the Moor, and by the time the production has gone into its 300th performance he is no longer a safe man to have about. The film is a lurid yet shrewdly assembled blend of melodrama and Shakespeare, with the usual psychiatric trimmings. The central role makes high demands on the star who is called on to shuttle and blend his conflicting personalities at a rate that would knock a less versatile actor out cold. Mr. Colman seemed to love every minute of it.

•

If the Italian picture "Shoeshine" were not such a beautiful film to watch, the anguish it creates would be scarcely bearable. As it is, the film leaves one lost in admiration and at the same time shaken with pity and horror. Yet no picture could be more deceptively simple on the surface. It is the story of two Italian shoe shine boys who have set their hopes on owning a horse from a riding academy. In their anxiety to buy the horse they let themselves be drawn, almost innocently, into the Italian black market. They are almost instantly picked up and committed to a detention institution, where the stupidity, folly and cruelty of officialdom finally destroys them. "Shoeshine" however is no mere case history. It is a grave and unforgettable film masterpiece, one of the rare pictures that force you to face its pity and terror almost against your will. There is no comfort to be drawn here from the reflection that this is only a picture, since the clear burning honesty, compassion and wisdom that have created it make the reality behind the story inescapable. What "Shoeshine" reveals before your eyes is Europe's world of lost children.

The film is completely free from pretentiousness or trickery. So is the acting of the two young stars (Rinaldo Smordoni and Franco Interlenghi). To make a picture without a single note of falsity or contrivance is an achievement in itself. But to infuse so simple a story with so much humanity and beauty is sheer cinematic genius.

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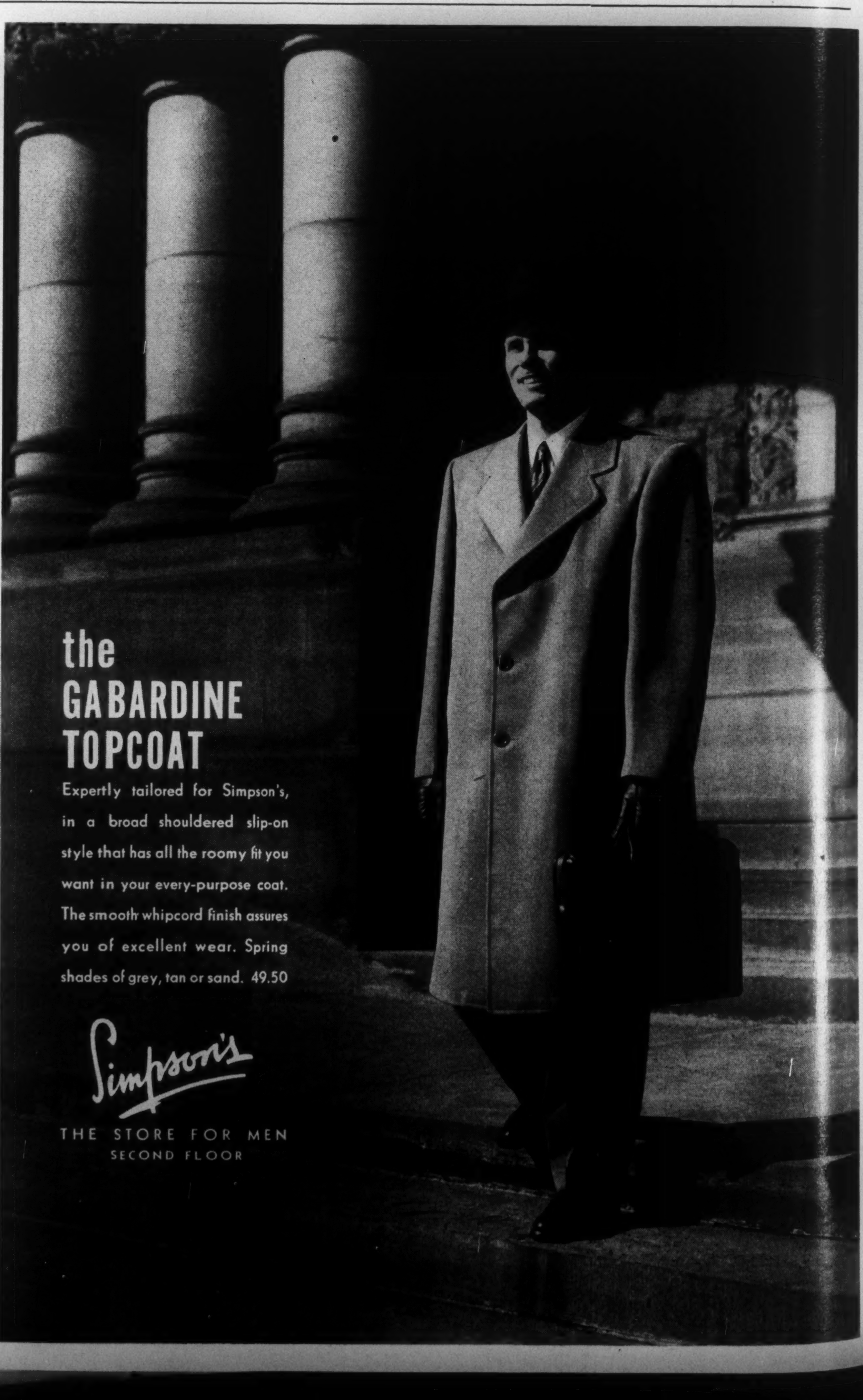
CENTRAL ONTARIO FESTIVAL

THE Central Ontario Drama Festival for 1948 is being held during the week of March 15—from Monday evening through to Saturday evening, March 20, when ten Central Ontario drama groups will compete for honors, to make up a 6-evening festival in Hart House Theatre. Robert Stuart of London, Eng., will be the adjudicator.

Unreserved tickets for each performance are available for the first five nights of the festival. On Saturday evening, for final adjudications, all seats are reserved.



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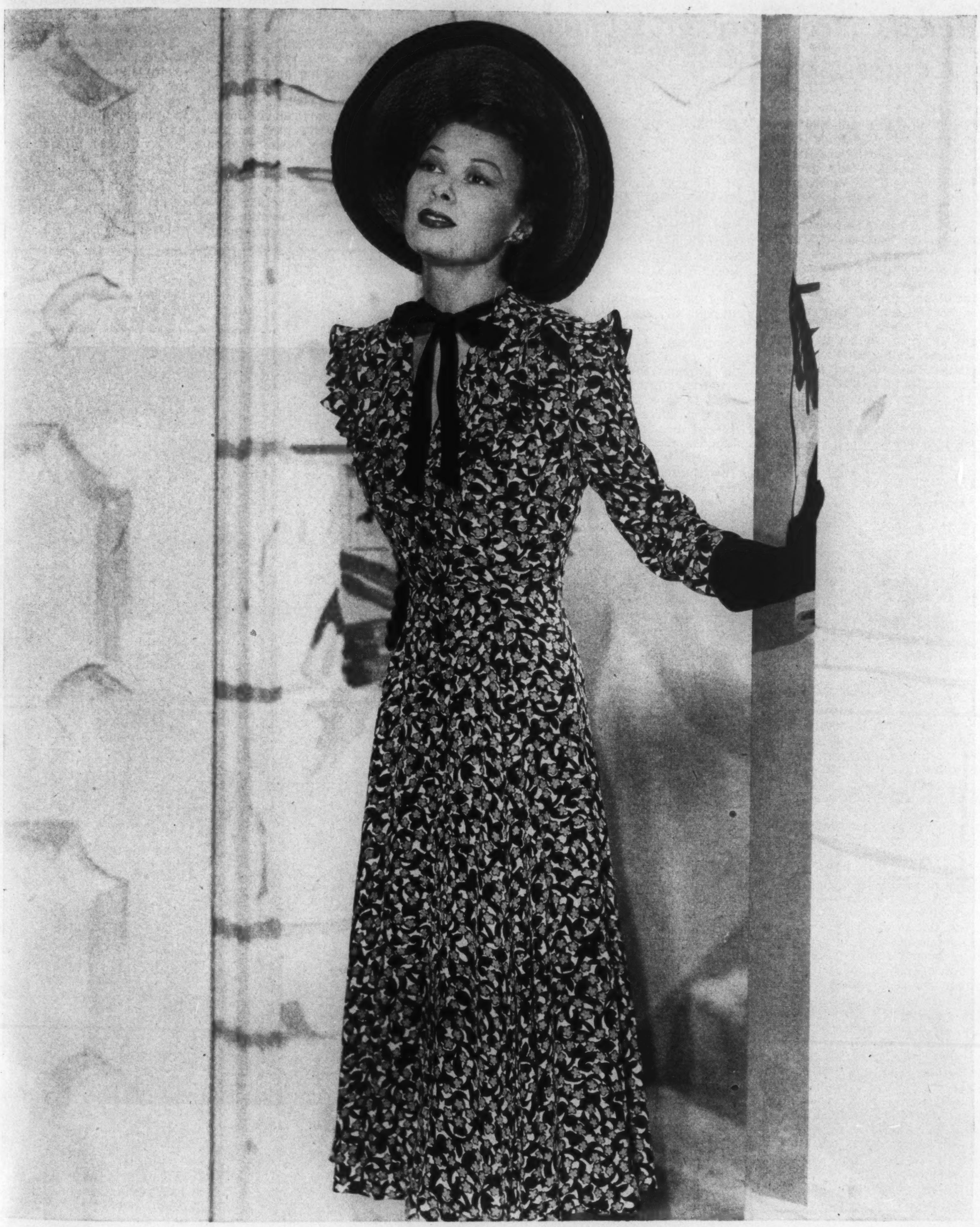

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THE NEWS IS IN PRINT

When the crocuses begin to push their heads above the ground, the print dress comes into its own. This spring the pattern of the prints is bold, characterful, closely knit . . . no scattered flowers or dinky motifs. The trend is expressed in the redingote illustrated on this page, which is endowed with its own rustling slip. Of black, white and caramel print, the dress has a flattering V neckline framed by a sailor collar with ruffled edge, a princess waistline.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

Why Gilt-Edge Models Are Rare in Canada

By A. C. ANDERSON

IN A spacious studio on top of Montreal's Dominion Square Building I watched Max Sauer, one of the country's top-flight fashion photographers, adjusting powerful lights on a backdrop of blue paper. With that job finished he had turned to levelling a massive studio camera when a very feminine looking creature stepped from a near-by dressing room. She was faultlessly groomed in a black afternoon dress, with flaxen hair parted in the center and pulled smoothly back in a way that added sophistication to an already poised and sophisticated appearance. Readers of *Vogue* might have recognized this cool and possessed person as Helen Bennett, popular Powers model and actress.

The Powers Agency for models is in New York City and it is unusual to find a Powers girl in a Canadian studio. Few of our photographers care to hurdle the obstacle of a twenty-five dollar an hour fee; and some of these presentable young ladies even reach the fantastic peak of fifty dollars an hour. If you like to think in terms of a five day week it's a yearly income of $100,000—except that they work only a few hours a week.

The rates are lower for Canadian models—a modest five to ten dollars an hour—but with the pleasant task of wearing the latest in women's fashions and the possibility of marrying attractive bachelor photographers like Sauer, this modelling profession is not a thing for Canadian girls to sneer at. And it's work that almost anyone can do—providing her body proportions are out of this world, that she is not camera shy, has an eminently presentable face, wears clothes with distinction, is the proper age and photographs well. A university education is not necessary nor does she have to be related to a member of parliament.

Go East, Young Woman

The call for models is concentrated in the two cities that do most of Canada's commercial photography: Montreal and Toronto. The demand in Winnipeg and Vancouver is limited, so that western girls wanting to share in the pulchritude jackpot have little choice but to catch an east-bound train. But merely leaving for the east will not launch a girl on a modelling career any more than a trip to Hollywood will necessarily bring a movie contract. Many girls already considered successful models find the work spotty and more suited to part time than a full job.

Good models are rare in Canada and photographers will give any promising novice at least a friendly reception. If she looks at all likely to the eye she will be asked to pose for a few record shots. If she proves to photograph well, doesn't exhibit the angularity of a cow or extreme self-consciousness, she may later be called for work. Many of the models that Sauer uses regularly got into the business as simply as that. But competition in this field is just as keen as it is in any other and for every one that reaches the top there are hundreds who turn regretfully to office work.

There are no rigid dimensions for a desirable model but there are narrow limits to proportion and weight, most of the girls hitting close to five feet six or eight, 115 pounds, bust 34, waist 24, hips 34 and age eighteen to twenty-eight. Some departures can be tolerated but if a girl slips easily into a size fourteen it means any manufacturer's stock clothes will fit. If a dress is too full at the waist a clothespin at the back will usually do the trick but special tailoring for an outsize model is rarely done.

For youthful fashions there is no substitute for a youthful looking face with a girlish figure and almost invariably this demands a teen ager. But as a girl ages she often gains poise, the figure fills out to a desirable maturity, she becomes experienced at posing and is in general a more useful model. A few girls are still unbulged and free of wrinkles at thirty and do well in sophisticated modelling of ultra-smart clothes or furs. Intelligence is desirable and the combination of a superb body with a moron's mind is of little use to a photographer. Unless a girl has an average I.Q. she is difficult to control and direct.

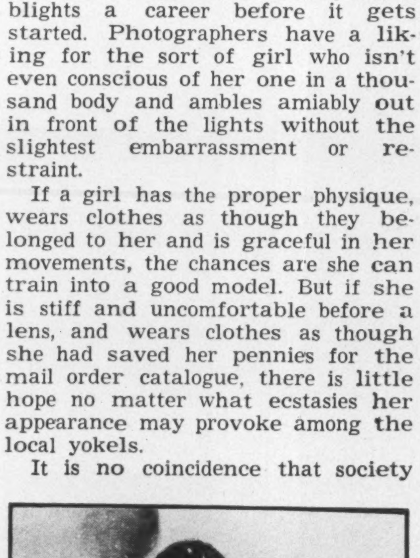
Miss Bennett's wide experience in New York, London and Paris has brought her into contact with many of the most sought-after models in advertising. She does not personally favor modelling schools because with beginners there is a danger that uniform training will stifle individuality. She has launched several of her friends by simply giving them a talk on the basic elements of the craft and then sending them on a tour of the commercial studios in New York.

Stage Presence

This veteran Powers girl stresses the importance of being at ease before a camera and considers it one of the most important of modelling accomplishments. In the theatre world the expression "mirror actor" describes a person who can perform gracefully before a mirror but who stiffens into a cigar store Indian at the sight of an audience or a camera. Being camera shy is a fatal limitation in any model because if she gets a name for it in the beginning she will probably not be called for future work, thus never getting an opportunity to outgrow it. Most of the successful models learned to wear clothes as adolescents and the art of make-up and other essentials of the work are acquired through study and practice; but being gracefully relaxed before a camera is somewhat similar to stage presence and lack of this subtle quality often blights a career before it gets started. Photographers have a liking for the sort of girl who isn't even conscious of her one in a thousand body and ambles amiably out in front of the lights without the slightest embarrassment or restraint.

If a girl has the proper physique, wears clothes as though they belonged to her and is graceful in her movements, the chances are she can train into a good model. But if she is stiff and uncomfortable before a lens, and wears clothes as though she had saved her pennies for the mail order catalogue, there is little hope no matter what ecstasies her appearance may provoke among the local yokels.

It is no coincidence that society girls are often successful models and mannequins. And the reason is not, as envious women sometimes imply, that the supposedly happy idleness of the rich allows time to cultivate the complexion and the figure. There is another reason than that when last year's debutante gets ten dollars an hour for camera work. In words of Holt Renfrew's fashion expert, Miss Foltz, "It is not enough to take a pretty girl and hang a mink coat on her. She has to look as though she had been used to mink all her life."



A recent portrait by Grant Macdonald of Mrs. Maxwell Bruce, the former Miss Joan Ridout, Toronto.

Although twenty-five dollars an hour for a Powers girl sounds high in Canada the discrepancy is not what the figures imply. A model is paid for her time in the studio, but since it takes 1/10th of a second to record her on the emulsion it is obvious that she makes her money by what leads up to the clicking of the shutter. First she must apply make-up; then she slips into the provided costume and does her hair in keeping with the desired effect. When she has clipped on ear-rings, or other jewellery appropriate to her clothes, she is ready for the camera. The photographer takes perhaps five minutes to arrange lighting and get her into focus. The time from then until the shutter opens is consumed in getting the model into a harmonious pose.

With an inexperienced girl the complete cycle from the time she enters a dressing room until she returns to change again may take an hour. Someone of Miss Bennett's talent will whittle it down to twenty minutes. In other words a photographer can get so much more from an experienced model in a given time that the higher rate is not necessarily an increased expense.

Familiar Routine

Miss Bennett is fortunate that her modelling has benefitted by poise and grace acquired from her stage work, which she carries on actively as a co-profession in New York. Seeing her in action with Sauer was like watching a well trained acrobatic pair in a familiar routine. Each had his own part and neither required the slightest help from his partner. Whenever the shutter clicked the model would fall immediately into a new pose in the series of shots for that particular costume, all without a word of direction from the photographer.

Occasionally there would be a brief request from Sauer. "Eyes more to the left, please," "Head slightly lower" or something of that nature. But from the moment the brilliant lights flooded down on her it was apparent to everyone in the studio that the posing was her department. As Sauer remarked afterwards, "If only we had girls like that in Montreal! There was nothing I could tell her about positioning, she knows more about it than I do."

I have also on occasion watched Sauer at work — with infinite patience it seemed to me—getting an inexperienced girl into position by almost dragging her about by the hair.

Margaret Fisher, fashion-wise editor of fashions for *Fashion* magazine, probably sees as many models photographed as most commercial photographers do. Each issue of her magazine includes some fifty photographs of the latest styles, most of them draped on all-Canadian flesh and bone. Occasionally Miss Fisher gets browned off on the inadequacies of girls learning the business and hopes that some day the beginners will better appreciate what is expected of them in a studio.

Her advice to those on first assignments was terse. "For heaven's sake tell them to come with flat shoes, a pair of high heels, and one hot little fist closed around some costume jewellery." Miss Fisher counts it a pleasure to watch a model who can apply make-up expertly and whip her own hair into shape—not only quickly and without help, but in keeping with the costume she is modelling.

Wilma Tait of *Canadian Home Journal* who for the past several years has been picking an amateur from the ranks of teen-agers and making her a Cover Girl in one sitting, has found a particularly large proportion of beautiful girls in the West. Not only are their figures well proportioned but they have excellent skin, eyes, teeth and hair, which all adds up to good health. However, to become first-class photographic material they should slim down. There are plenty of good-looking girls in Canada, says Miss Tait, and at the rate we are using mannequins, it will be a very few years before Canada will have her own supply of well-trained, experienced models.

There are a few successful models whose facial beauty does not unduly excite the male animal and there are others who do not photograph well from certain angles. If a face is unacceptable in some poses it limits a girl's usefulness and that in turn will react on her popularity and her income. But regularity of feature, bone structure of the face and texture of skin are more highly esteemed than the vague quality of being "pretty."

Even among the best models it is

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unusual to find one that takes well from any position. Some favor profile or obliques in preference to full face and every model specializes in particular clothes that look well with her particular face and figure. It does not require a sweater girl to model fur coats but on the other hand only a sweater girl can model sweaters.

Camera's Eye

Sauer can generally tell from watching a girl whether she will make a model but he says he has at times been badly fooled. There are some who do not photograph well although striking to the eye; and sometimes an animated person of vivid coloring will create the illusion of beauty without it being present in tangible form. A camera is not receptive to anything but physical geometry and many an attractive girl when stripped of her personality is like a dish of porridge to look at. Again, there are others who appear common-place on the street but gain accentuated glamour in a picture. The only sure test is to see them full length on a 5 x 7 print.

It seems likely that many girls who never contemplate a modelling career might nevertheless make good models. A not unpleasant part of Sauer's life is spent in swank resorts like Murray Bay and in posh hotels of the Laurentian Mountains. On these occasions a working day will net pictures for travel agencies, steamship lines and holiday resorts. A pretty girl on the advertising folders will bring in reservations quite as effectively as she might somewhere else sell soap. Occasionally on these jaunts Sauer will take along professional models but more often he relies on the local supply of beauty among the guests and travellers.

If a girl is willing to pose, and most of them are flattered by the request, she signs a release and becomes a professional model for the moment. Her future influence on the affairs of men will depend on how romantic she looks at a ship's rail, her form in teeing for a hypothetical game of golf, the trim stance beside a pool for a dive she never takes, and in general how attractive she appears to the holiday-minded public who later see the pictures. At any of the better class resorts it is not difficult to find sleek and well proportioned beauty that looks well in photogravure.

The art of make-up occupies an important corner in the model's professional bag of tricks. The requirements are not as exacting as they would be in revealing a full-face blow up, because fashion modelling calls rather more on the figure than the face. But at the same time a girl must know what is wanted and be able to produce it without half a day's seclusion with a personal maid.

Color Work

A face wash followed by a blanket covering of cream and powder is necessary to produce the sought after "china" quality that looks well in photographs. Mascara and eyebrow pencil are used sparingly but rouge is forbidden because on black and white emulsions it gives cheeks a sunken appearance. Only the deepest shade of red lipstick is permissible for the highly red-sensitive film.

A few years ago it was not uncommon to use blue lipstick. It still photographs well but it looks hideous to the naked eye and the girls, with excusable vanity, feel ill at ease while wearing it.

Color work is becoming increasingly important in commercial photography and demands an entirely different make-up technique. Here the face colors register on film almost as they appear to the eye and acceptable make-up has to be vivid but natural.

A photographer's requirements in a model are entirely distinct from the needs of a brush and palette artist. Fashion modelling is a profession in itself and stands apart from other work that reproduces the pleasing feminine form. Occasionally Sauer has girls in looking for fashion work after some experience in the art field but as soon as they mention posing for painters he asks their weight, and the usual reply shows they are some twenty pounds too heavy for his use. A human figure photographs slightly fuller than it appears in real life, which explains some of the near-scrawny aspect of Hollywood's film colony off the screen.

Any "type" of beauty—blonde, brunette or redhead—is suitable in photography if the figure proportions are right. All commercial studios have a mixed selection in their files. But in spite of this the city of Montreal, which is predominantly French, has very few French models. No one explains it satisfactorily. It has nothing whatever to do with racial discrimination and certainly the French have no difficulty in holding their own with English sisters in the beauty parade.

Although it has many attractive features, modelling in Canada is a profession for merely a handful of girls. Margaret Ogilvie, one of Montreal's most popular models, feels that in her city only five or ten of the best models count it a secure, full-time livelihood; for the others it's lucrative part-time employment. The combination of mannequin work and camera posing carries on smoothly throughout the year so that theoretically the conditions are favorable. It is by no means a seasonal occupation. But if a girl is not versatile, if she does not look well in a good variety of clothes, her financial dreams may turn to nightmares. She will not be used for work that does not suit her individual peculiarities and if her limitations are many her calls are distressingly few.

The few who do live by modelling derive about half their income as mannequins. In fashion shows and other displays the pay is mostly by the job, and although this work used to be poorly paid the rates are now sometimes higher than equivalent time before the camera. But here again no girl can hope to wear all styles effectively.

Because so few girls find modelling financially adequate, the profession itself suffers. Photographers complain that good models are rare; that most are improperly trained or lack experience; take too long to make up; cannot change their hair style quickly—or at all; do not understand posing; are clumsy and difficult to direct. Fashion experts who visit the States comment on the superiority of girls over there and wish we had them here.

All of which is not a reflection on Canadian girls and does not imply a lack of talent at home. It merely means that present conditions, in spite of high rates and pleasant work, do not provide the uninterrupted, day to day volume of work so necessary to make a professional. A few do get that much work and become good models. The majority only fill in at odd times and never attain the proficiency of experts.

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A New String Quartet

By JOHN H. YOCOM

TWO years ago Canada's famed Hart House String Quartet played its farewell concert. It had made a debut on the same stage 22 years before. Of the four originals only cellist Boris Hambourg still belonged. That night ended an era of Canadian chamber music that has yet to be equalled.

Canada has some "good quartets" but none that has carried on the national tradition which the H.H. so nobly established. Last week there were signs of one that might fill the national bill, give it time. Reversing the usual precedure, this quartet has first won its spurs in the smaller centres and is now getting ready for a metropolitan debut in Toronto on March 27—dramatically significant, on that stage in cozy Hart House Theatre.

Under the auspices of Ontario's Department of Education the Solway String Quartet has a successful tour of the province to its credit. Working through the scheme envisioned and directed by the department's Major Brian McCool, it has had eager audiences in towns and smaller cities. In some the ensemble has given secondary school pupils, and adults too, their first taste of good chamber music.

Just as important is the enthusiasm of the ensemble over the venture. "We are out to revive the chamber music tradition," says Maurice Solway, the founder and leader. "We intend to give concerts in communities where such music is a rarity." (Which, at present, would include most of Canada.) To that end the group's repertoire includes the works of the great masters, popular classics, new Canadian compositions and folk music.

All the members play in the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. Once characterized by a European critic as "one of the finest of the pupils of Ysaye", Maurice Solway has appeared in recitals on two continents, has been a concert master of the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra, and for many years was in the Joyce Trio.

For second violin, Solway picked Jack Groob, one of his own gifted pupils and a one-time featured soloist in the Canadian Army Show. The violist is Robert Warburton, who holds the T.S.O.'s first viola desk. His background includes a Curtis Institute scholarship, studies with Louis Bailly of the Flonzaley Quartet and more lately with the great William Primrose, and appearances with outstanding chamber groups. Marcus Adeney, cellist, is considered to be one of Canada's finest. He studied with Arnold Trowell in London and Wilhelm Jeral in Vienna, has belonged to several chamber groups and is also a staff member of the Conservatory.

Bar by bar this panel of soloists argues out interpretations. But when the decision is reached, Adeney and Solway tell us, the players submerge individualities and the personality of the Solway Quartet comes out. The ensemble then becomes the "soloist" which the listeners hear. Where possible they have sought the advice of composers on interpretation. When Kreisler appeared in Toronto recently, he was fifteen minutes late returning after intermission. None in the audience knew the reason: Solway was backstage going over Kreisler's Quartet in A minor with him! Canadian composer John Weinzweig says his Quartet No. 1 gets its best performance in their hands.

Nathan Milstein, one of the foremost violinists of today, in Toronto last week for his guest appearance with the T.S.O. (playing Brahms' Concerto in D major), heard the Solway group rehearse and expressed great satisfaction with the "fine ensemble" and "precision". But a fortnight ago came an acid test. Two original members of the old Hart House String Quartet heard them play—violinist Geza de Kresz and Boris Hambourg. When the new foursome found that they had definitely impressed those veterans with their excellence, they had another good reason for feeling that, someday, the Solway Quartet might be the first to wear the mantle of chamber music leadership that was laid aside two years ago.

Kiwanis Festival

Not even Toronto Salvation Army's Col. George Peacock would have dreamed that the annual music festival he was starting could grow to such proportions in five years. The first had a mere 4,000 performers. The 1948 Greater Toronto Kiwanis Clubs' Music Festival, which ended last week with grand final concerts on Monday and Thursday this week, had 15,089 contestants in over 400 entries drawn from 133 Ontario towns. Young pianists, soloists, rhythm bands school choirs, church choirs, and bands had turned Eaton Auditorium and other subsidiary halls into hives of musical activity for a fortnight. There was still some criticism (e.g., perhaps a better round-robin elimination machinery; the fewness of string entries, only two cellists), but the grumbling was *sotto voce* indeed beside the favorable comment of the public, teachers and officials. There was no doubt that the festival had again been a success.

Photo by Moore

Robert Atherton, baritone, Simcoe, Ont., co-stars in the Broadway musical comedy "The Perfect Man," opening in New York this month.

Judging was especially good—sympathetic, concise and practical. And good adjudication is even more important than the shields or cash awards.

Some top-flight talent surfaced unexpectedly. One notable example was 19-year-old Halifax pianist Neil Van Allen. He played Khatchaturian's Concerto to receive English judge Sidney Harrison's praise for strength, maturity and vitality. It was a performance of such quality and magnitude that he wondered whether anyone who plays so well should compete in a festival. "If he doesn't make a career for himself in Canada, you ought to be ashamed of yourselves," Harrison bluntly told a capacity Auditorium audience.

St. Matthew Passion

The Bach St. Matthew Passion wil be presented again at Convocatio Hall March 23 and 24 by Toronto' famed Mendelssohn Choir. Sir Ernest MacMillan first introduced the traditional Holy Week story of the Passion of our Lord to Toronto in 1923.

The mystical solo part of Our Lord will be sung by Phillip MacGregor, noted bass soloist of Cleveland, Ohio. Other solo parts will be sung as follows: Evangelist, William Morton; Pilate and High Priest, Howard G. Correll; Peter, James Crockatt; Judas, Donald G. Brown; soprano, Lois Marshall; contralto, Nellie Smith; tenor, Arthur Bartlett; first maid, Lily McVeigh; second maid, Anna Hunter.

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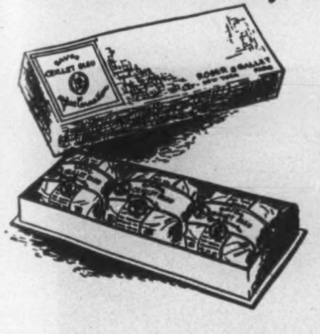

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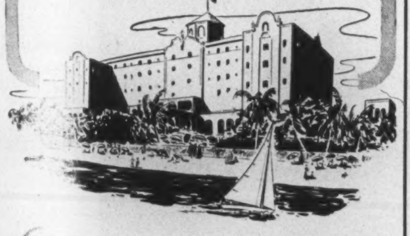

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FASHION

Spring Fashion Shows

By BERNICE COFFEY

NOW that the uproar about the new look has subsided, and the designers have quelled most of the wackiness always inherent in a new fashion cycle, it again becomes possible to view the season's fashions with a degree of calm. Probabilities for the coming months, as viewed at the current fashions show are, on the whole, fair and pleasing.

To be sure, the ultra-femininity of this season's clothes does seem to be getting a little out of hand. Petticoats, parasols, waist-cinchers, and skirts that one must learn to pick up with a gesture that is prettily Victorian when descending stairs, are going to require the adoption of a new set of manners, if not a change of outlook. As fashions these are great stuff, and will present no difficulties for that *rara avis*, the woman who lives in a leisured and *de luxe* environment, but it will be interesting to see how they fare in this age of plastics and jet planes.

In reality there are three "looks" this spring. There is the bell silhouette—figure delineating from shoulder to waist, with full skirt; the column—pencil slim for those who, doubtless for good and sufficient reasons of their own, will have nothing of the fuller skirts; and the triangle—slim in front with fullness at back.

A distinctly wearable aspect of the mode was unveiled in a dramatically presented and well-edited group of fashions at the Simpson show. Here lilac is given the nod as the color champ of spring. It is given a lilt in many ways. A purple taffeta suit was shown with a blue satin bag, yellow gloves. The model who wore a Linton tweed casual coat carried a furled scarlet taffeta umbrella with long twisted bamboo handle. Pink accessories were worn with a Posluns straight silhouette violet wool suit. A scarlet "clutch" bag accompanied a Hildebrand violet crêpe dress with fitted bolero jacket. Pink gloves, pink pearls and earrings and a square purple bag were shown with a pink and mauve silk print dress.

A caviar fashion and a charming one, too, are the black faille coats seen in most of the important collections this spring. Simpson's chose a Nettie Rosenstein model which has a full skirt swaying in pleated gores. A black faille beaded bag, white doeskin gloves, pearl necklace and earrings enhanced its formal character.

From the French

British and French designs from the February openings were well represented. From Molyneux came a navy wool costume dress which has a flash of crisp white pique under the hemline and under the back of the upstanding collar, repeated in padded half-moon pouches over each hip. Lucien Lelong's label is on a straight-line navy wool crêpe suit with lance-slim skirt, and jacket with a fitted front and a back that ripples out in folds.

Stories in print are told in clear, sun-drenched colors. A matching nasturtium wool jacket goes over a nasturtium and white print dress. A Hawaiian fern print dress in a wonderful peacock blue, designed by Herbert Sondheim for informal summer evenings, was worn with a wide belt and shoulder bag of gold kid, and gold jewellery. The air of femininity extends to playtime clothes too, with their full skirts and pretty airs. Even such functional sportswear as a green slack suit was accompanied by a little daisy-trimmed wicker basket shaped like a fisherman's creel and worn on a shoulder strap.

Christian Dior's navy satin dress lead the evening parade. This has a corseted bodice that comes to two upstanding points, is slightly trained at the back, and is shorter at the front. Other lovelies for your dancing pleasure . . . a dress of cocoa lace with full waltzing skirt; black marquisette over pink taffeta; tangerine lace and marquisette; a "southern belle" dress which has no less than forty close-set rows of narrow white lace ruffles on its full swaying skirt.

The hats—oh, la, la! Sally Victor's petticoat bonnet of white straw with a red taffeta petticoat, two hats in one, really, because the "petticoat" can be worn as a separate hat . . . the golden plastic hands on Laddie Northridge's confections . . . "Paris pink" by Florell with lush pink lilacs and roses under a brim of pale pink straw . . . and, most important of all, "The Rooftops of Paris," an exciting new line from you-know-where, seen in hats by Jeannette Colombier and Legroux Souers that might have been worn by the models who posed for Renoir and Manet.

It is worth noting that the models, who wore Elizabeth Arden's new "Sun Gold" make-up, had short hair which covered their ears.

The show closed with a beguiling garden wedding and a lovely bride in a dress of white marquisette with draped bodice, bouffant skirt and a white wide brimmed hat trimmed with a long scarf in lieu of the conventional veil. Her bridesmaids carried opened parasols with handles and ferrules twined in white lilac.

For the Opera School

A special preview, arranged as the first fund-raising event toward establishing a permanent wardrobe collection for the Opera School of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, opened fashion show week at Eaton's. It was honored by the presence of Mrs. Ray Lawson, wife of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, and Mrs. George Drew, and the high level of chic in the large audience attracted almost as much attention as that on the runway.

The audience saw what is probably one of the largest collections of French clothes anywhere in the world outside Paris. And it is evident that Paris is sponsoring skirts 11 or 12 inches above the floor in the daytime; 10, 8 or 6 inches later in the day. The finest of pleating is used many unexpected ways—often all over a dress—and fabrics are draped and folded in extraordinary intricate and beautiful effects. Lelong, for instance, gives the fitted jacket of a gray suit a draped basque that divides at the back to reveal a loosely pleated peplum. The French coats are very full, very long—as well they may be if they are to be worn with the very long, very full dresses shown with them. A turquoise blue coat by Balenciaga illustrates this trend with its full back and front falling from a deep shoulder yoke which fits up high round the neck. An exception to this fairly general rule is Schiaparelli's white coat cut postillion style, which has a buttoned pleat running down each side from under the sleeves.

Lafaurie, a new French designer who is being watched closely by the fashion world, is represented by her brown and grey print full skirted dress. This has a finely shirred top, the shirring meeting at each of the bands in the print, extending down deep over the hips.

Extravaganza in Pleats

"Frou Frou," Maggy Rouff's green and grey taffeta evening dress is well-named. The fitted grey corselet top is edged with knife pleats, while the green taffeta skirt is caught in unpressed pleats low in front and swept to the back in an extravagant waterfall effect.

Paris' manner of treating fine pleating as an integral part of the fabric rather than as a trimming device, is apparent in a turquoise blue dinner dress from Griffe, another new house. This dress is a miraculous creation of all-over infinitesimal pleats which have a charming play of light and shadow.

Dior — that man again! — does a navy suit with a skirt that must surely have been inspired by a side-saddle riding habit, for it has the same rounded side-sweep caught up over one hip.

Eaton's pet color of the season is sand beige, which they like to show with accessories that match, even to stockings—a rather startling, albeit refreshing, change from the usual dark-colored hose. With navy costumes, hose are sheer navy.

Millinery, always a piquant interlude in the parade of costumes, stemmed from Paris and New York. No less than four little wide-winged birds perched airily on the brim of a minuscule greige and red sailor by Marthe. A sweet little pill box worn level on the brow had a black and plaid net veil and bow (Rose Valois). A large flighty navy maline bow puffed out at the back of a Gibson Girl sailor by Peg Fischer. Gilbert Orcel does a white straw "Rooftop" hat of white straw touched with bright green velvet, and white roses tucked sweetly under the brim at either side of the face, with a green veil over all. Make-up worn by the models is Helena Rubinstein's newest, "Pink and Fair."

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Travel without Luxury

By HELEN LEWIS

FOR the benefit of those who do not already know, Ottawa is a small-town that operates as the capital of Canada. Geographically speaking, it is situated in the most inconvenient spot between Mexico and the North Pole and is wide open for taking a beating from anyone who wishes to deliver it. Well, there is nothing to do here. So what do you do? You ride on the street-cars. And just to be different, I should like to rise up in defense of the Ottawa street-car conductors who have done such a good job shuttling the former wartime crowds, and now the peacetime disgruntees, back and forth on antiques that, I am told, are twenty-odd years old. Just so this won't be construed as advertising (good or bad), I don't even know the name of the organization for whom they work. The O.E.R. on their cars may stand for Other Eccentric Relatives and for my subject, it doesn't really matter. But as one of the many Jane Doakes who has left, respectively—her purse twice, the New York *Times* once, a package of Lux, and a small-sized hat, all on the street-car at different times, and had each one returned intact, I am convinced that even if you should drop a piece of Kleenex and demand its return, something would happen.

Wily Commuters

The town, laid out as it is—with street-cars circling around, makes possible various combinations of transferring with many abuses. The most common offense, of course, is merely the use of overdue transfers, but more experienced commuters have perfected a system by which they can leave their outlying offices at the luncheon period and shuttle themselves across the city and back again to their original starting point—all on the same transfer.

Other offenders resort to Toronto, Montreal and even Vancouver tickets with an occasional milk, bread, or theatre check thrown in for good measure and, upon being confronted with same, invariably protest their innocence.

In a small town, such as this, it is quite customary for the conductor to exchange greetings with passengers, or address them by their Christian names.

On the whole, the conductors are courteous, and have been known to assist passengers struggling with parcels or even cases of beer. The motormen are colorful, and appear to have feuds of long-standing, judging from the way they race each other for the intersections, hurling invectives back and forth. Once a motorman, who had absent-mindedly carried a passenger beyond his stop, backed his car three blocks—a rare courtesy.

I doubt if in the capital of Washington, for instance, where the street-cars, like Washingtonians, are svelte and moxie, and ride with a pleasant vibration that comes out from under you on a rail through the centre, if you could find such co-operation existing between passenger and motorman.

Take Montreal

Perhaps this soothing vibration has something to do with Washington's well-known hauteur. Each city reflects, to some extent, the personality of its citizens in their chosen system of transportation.

Take Montreal. When you board a car—if you can—you're conscious that it's vibrating with life, bells clanging, people chattering in two languages, the conductor and motorman shouting back and forth to each other.

Now in Toronto, the cars, red and streamlined, are more opulent, though less personalized, and equipped with an elegant apparatus that the operators use with stolid indifference to slam the doors on the noses or backsides of tardy passengers. Toronto, always arbitrary, demands that on certain cars, you pay as you *leave*, instead of upon entering, a most confusing custom to a stranger.

No one can ever forget their first ride in the New York subway where even the advertisements in the cars forecast the city's character and manners. Here, you can be kicked either in the teeth or back, and shoved in the face with equal impartiality, according to your own combative powers of resistance. But fortunately you *can* ride on the swank Fifth Avenue buses.

I, personally, will take Atlantic City where you can ride, luxuriously and leisurely, in rolling chairs which are occupied chiefly by sightseeing Babbitts, school-teachers on vacations, and occasionally the idle rich.

In London, millions of people ride on buses and no one who has ridden on them can deny their fascination. It would take you seven years bus riding to explore thoroughly the route they traverse and incidentally there is no better way of getting to know the city. But no one who knew London in wartime will ever forget the Underground and London Transport Company or the peculiar odor associated with them—an acrid smell, in no way improved during air-raids by blowing down perfumed air. Or their style of advertising, which became famous for its slightly *Punch*-touched reflections on the reliable manners, customs and fortitude of the British public while travelling.

But I must get back to Ottawa where, the other night, I enthusiastically boarded a street-car labelled "Champagne Barn." Charmed with such a novel idea, reminiscent of Paris, I relaxed and waited optimistically—only at the end of the line to arrive at an actual "car barn."

Another evening, I was going to a cocktail party on a certain Bolton Street. Unsure of my destination at night, I asked the operator if the next stop was Bolton?

"I couldn't tell you," he grinned, "I'm a stranger in town myself."

Another unique feature locally, is the "Owl Car" which both winter and summer circles around the town picking up motormen, town drunks, strangers, natives and government employees alike out without taxi money. So maybe community life is moving forward. . .

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CUISINE

Tripe, Food of Princes

By RONALD McRAE

"HEAVENS, you don't eat that tripe!"

The answer is a firm "Yes, I do and I enjoy it!" and, being almost as controversially inclined as my friends suggest, I also enjoy nothing better than trying to erase the more often than not offensive association of this—one of my favorite foods—from the mind of the enemy.

Nothing pulls me straight up out of my usual unhealthy position of partial recline more quickly than any tripe recipe I know. And nothing hitches me forward into battle faster than the stupid dismissal of certain foods by foolishers raised on the worse than banal standards of average Canadian cooking.

Anyway, all cudgels aside, this delicious meat has been gastronomically revered and praised by prince, poet and peasant since time immemorial and actually, for the squeamish, when it reaches the butcher's shop has been as carefully handled and prepared as any meat offered to the public. It should be to the highly imaginative no more offensive than the universally regarded well-hung beef, which is at that point actually in the first stages of decomposition. Not to mention the state most game has to be in to be enjoyed.

Cockney, French

"Why don't you—" as Spivey has said, "try tripe?" I only hope not too many at once are converted as this quite-often-despised item is inclined to be limited in supply and not always easy to find.

Personally, I don't care for fried food so shall dismiss that way of cooking it and, in spite of the numerous tripe recipes available, push two which are my favorites.

To begin with always, if possible, soak tripe in slightly salted cold water before cooking. Cut in one-by-two inch pieces and in cold water bring to a boil for fifteen minutes or more. Drain, wash and start again in fresh hot salted water with plenty of sliced onions—the more the merrier to my taste—and cook in a covered pot for about an hour. Drain in colander.

The "mantelet," news-making in the Spring 1948 collection of Pauline Trigere, in pink chinchilla wool, lined and bow-tied with navy taffeta, tops a short sleeved dress of navy sheer wool with cowl-back neckline. The "mantelet" is square-yoked back and front, with full elbow sleeves.

First, the English Cockney method. Add the drained tripe and onions to a cream sauce fairly well salted, and cook together over a light fire till the sauce is well flavored by the tripe and onions. The sauce must not be too thin but is improved by a little thick cream stirred in before serving. Garnish on top with chopped chives.

Serve out of a covered dish very hot with French bread sliced and packed with butter and thoroughly oven heated. A tossed green salad and an ice cold compôte of mixed fruit to finish with. It's a perfect and healthful meal to rest tired digestions weary with heavy roasts and sweets.

Second, the French way which is a version of *Tripe à la Mode de Caen*.

Prepare tripe and onions down to draining.

To one can of a meat and vegetable soup strained, one can of consommé and the liquid from one large can of tomatoes, add the tomatoes, a dash of kitchen bouquet, or any good gravy maker. Render down to about half bulk, over a large flame, and add one garlic bean chopped powder fine, one chopped onion, one bay leaf, generous dash of cayenne, pepper and salt and cook briskly for twenty minutes. Add tripe and onions and cook very slowly in a covered pan on top of the stove, or covered casserole in oven.

The time on this is a matter of taste or expediency as the ingredients are all actually done. The longer the better.

The beauty of this way of cooking tripe is that it can be kept in the icebox and, when needed, at a moment's notice heated in a covered casserole in the oven. Add freshly boiled potatoes and a generous amount of cooked frozen peas just before serving.

This tripe recipe also presents a more substantial meal aspect and can be preceded by a bland soup and followed by little cakes, fruit and coffee. Voilà!

AMATEUR DRAMATICS

DID you see their show? Oh, Lord!
Frankly, I've never been so bored!
To choose a play like that—in verse—
Was bad: the casting made it worse.
The principals were dreadfully weak.
They'd no idea how to speak
Their lines, they muddled all their cues
And made the thing ridiculous.
I took an interest at first.
I went to see the play rehearsed
And offered them what help I could,
But Charles was positively rude.
Now that's an attitude I hate—
"Oh, hello, Charlie! You were great!"

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ART

Looted Dutch Art Exhibit

By PAUL DUVAL

AT THE present time, an art exhibition is visiting Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal which should prove of more than passing interest. Entitled "Paintings Looted from Holland," it is composed of Dutch seventeenth century works rescued from the Germans, and is being held under the patronage of, among others, the Queen of the Netherlands and the President of the United States.

During the seventeenth century something in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand pictures were produced in Holland. As would be expected, tremendous variations in quality resulted from this creative deluge. And the current official exhibition of Dutch art presents a characteristically mixed bag.

To start with the exhibition's worst part—and its greatest painter—the "Rembrandt" *Dead Peacocks* are very curious birds, indeed, and, I suspect, of mixed artistic parentage. Apart from being very big, the picture is only incidentally important, and can be hardly accepted as a wholly genuine Rembrandt. The attribution of Rembrandt's painting, it should be admitted, is often a matter of personal conjecture. No scholars have ever been in perfect agreement about his *oeuvre*. Whether they limit the number to Professor van Dyke's less than fifty or allow the nearly seven hundred of Doctor Hofstede de Groot, attribution remains a matter for a certain amount of guesswork. And our guess is that the "Rembrandt" still-life in the present exhibition is a student's work which was later worked on by the master. Certainly, the picture's composition and general pigment quality represents a disjointed and inferior performance for the creator of "The Polish Rider" and "The Slaughterhouse."

Rembrandt's students' canvases in this exhibition are an even paler reflection of the master's romanticism than is usual. Aert de Gelder who played the "sedulous ape" to Rembrandt throughout a long life, once more reveals himself as an unimaginative duffer. His large, labored portrait on view is entirely devoid of any aesthetic distinction. Govert Flinck's "Samuel Manasse Ben Israel" is characteristic of the better run of work that emerged from the master's schoolroom. And that hale and heartily banal painter Nicolaes Maes is represented by one of his baldly commonplace comics, a reminder that he wandered technically and thematically about as far from his teacher Rembrandt's influence as it was possible to go.

The Dutch still-life painters fare rather better at the hands of this exhibition than Rembrandt and his school. Taken together, the few selected pieces present a fair digest of Netherlands' achievement in this field during the seventeenth century. The most accomplished work is the "Still Life" by Pieter Claesz, who was one of the founders of the Dutch still-life school and continues to stand out as one of the best in the succeeding *milieu*. Like Chardin, Claesz painted still-life because it appealed to his imagination long before the ornate "Show Pieces" of still-life became a means to riches and popularity and the answer to later interior decorators' scented wishes.

Too Sterile

Floris van Schooten, who painted in the same manner as Claesz, is represented by a small placid panel. Abraham van Beyeren, the little known seventeenth century still-life painter, properly deserves his fate. His large "Show Piece" is a first rate example of discordance of color and design, yet is too sterile in execution to merit even the term vulgar. These popular seventeenth century "show pieces" were extraordinarily varied in quality. And, in sharp contrast to van Beyeren's florid feebleness is Jan van Huysum's "Flowers." It is a happy example of the special decorative talents of one of the earliest and finest Dutch floral painters. Melchior d'Hondecoeter's "Dead Birds" reveals a creative use of color-counterpoint rare in early seventeenth century Netherlands art, and effectively rounds out, for this exhibition, the Dutch still-life vocabulary of "fish, food, flowers and fowl."

The Dutch Naturalistic Landscape School is wholly a product of the seventeenth century. Its co-founders, Jan van Goyen and Salomon van Ruysdael, are both represented in this exhibition. "Dordrecht" shows Van Goyen's talent for brisk, *alla prima* painting, and also his severely limited tonal range. Van Ruysdael's "River and Fortified Town" is a large, loosely-painted, almost monochrome work which brings to mind one of Ruskin's shrewder summations: "There appears no exertion of mind in any of Ruysdael's works. They are good furniture pictures, unworthy of praise and undeserving of blame." The Naturalistic Landscape School reaches its peak with Van Ruysdael's nephew, Jacob van Ruysdael. His "View of Haarlem" and "Beach of Egmond" represent two periods of his work, though neither of them is in quite his best vein. Mention should also be made of a minor member of this school, Aert van de Meer, whose tiny and appealing panels invariably possess the diligent and singular intensity of the devoted amateur.

In strong contrast to the loose, *alla prima* conceptions of the naturalist landscape school are the tight, formalized patterns of the architectural painters. Their devotion to textural detail and brittle contours is typified in the two views by Jan van der Heyden, who was a follower of de Hooch. Also close in spirit to de Hooch is Emaneul de Witte's large and handsome canvas "Music Before Breakfast," which is about as satisfying a spacial harmony as one could hope to find in any art.

Society Portraitists

The prosperous merchants of seventeenth century *nouveau riche* Holland had their own "court-painters." Gerard Ter Borch was the dean of these society portraitists. Of all the "bourgeois painters" he was the most worldly and successful. Except for a few early *genre* pieces, all of his pictures possess the staid, cautious and impersonal air that passed for good taste in Holland in his day. And, like many other Dutch painters of his kind, he was wont to repeat his socially-proven formula so frequently that the bulk of his pictures bear a patent, pre-fabricated structure. In the current exhibition Ter Borch's "Cornelis de Graeff" and panels by Thomas de Keyser, Pieter Codde, Frans van Mieris and Caspar Netscher, testify further to the limitations and capacities of this school.

As Ter Borch limned the starched posturings of affluent Dutch burghers, Jan Steen recorded the coarse and uninhibited revels of the lower classes. Steen has always been a popular favorite. He possessed a certain virtuosity with the brush, and his unabashed slapstick has always had a devoted following. However, apart from their value as anecdotes, Steen's paintings are not generally remarkable as works of art. His drawing is exceedingly careless, his color commonplace, and he relies wholly for visual emphasis on the journeyman's trick of a patch of vermilion to establish his dramatic centre of interest. But for those who consider Mack Sennett the dean of comics, and in the mind of the social historian, Steen's brusque works will always find an affectionate place.

A superior painter to Jan Steen was Nicolaes Berchem, who was one

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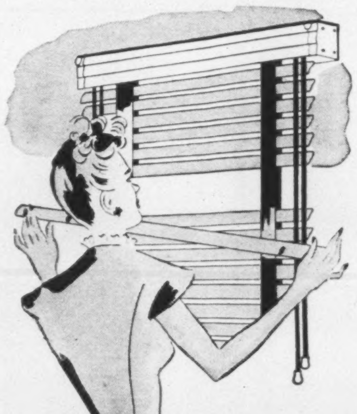

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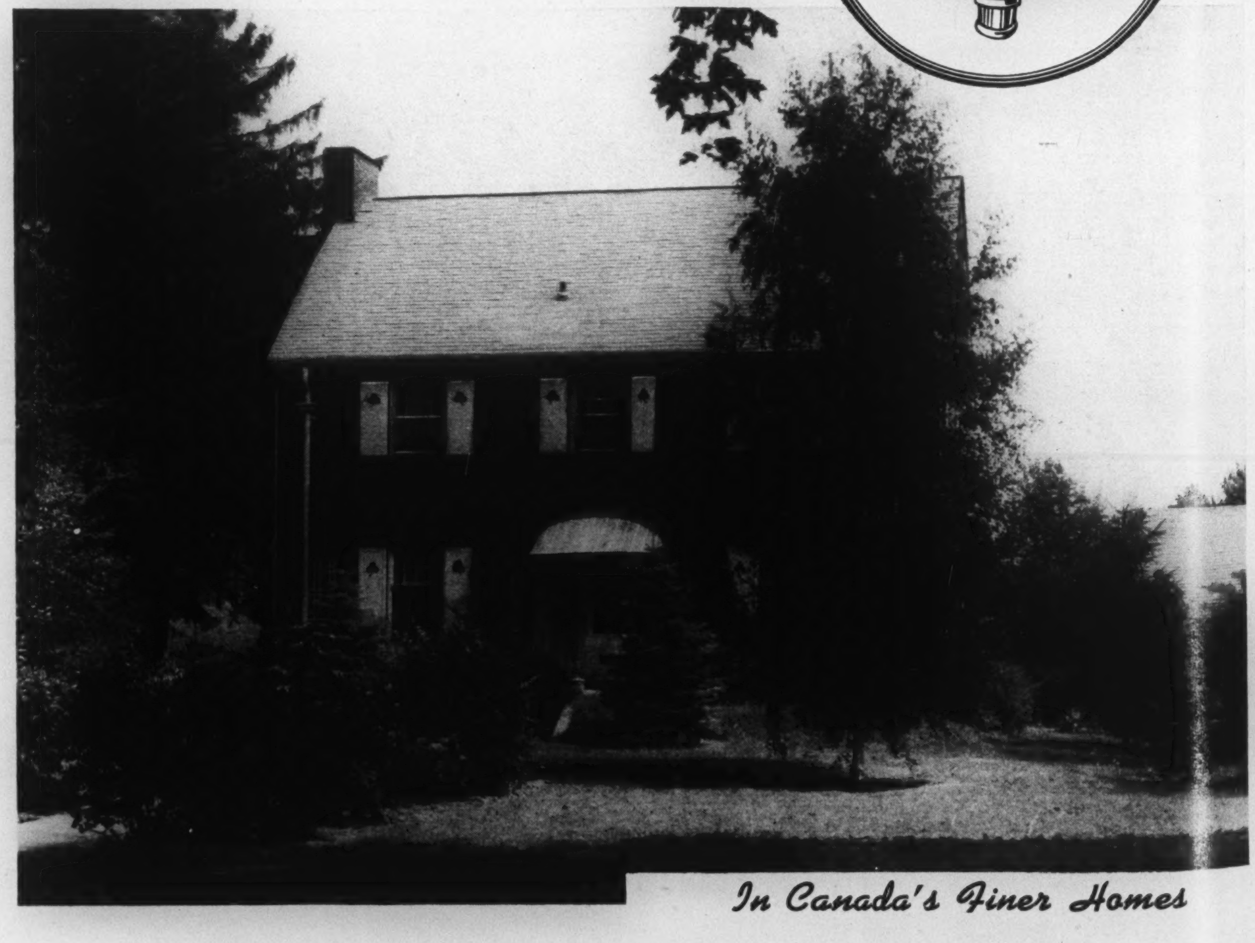

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of the ablest Dutch "picturesque painters." All of Holland's "picturesque painters," like the earlier Dutch Romanists, were influenced by Italian art. Their work is usually easy to differentiate from the rest of the Dutch school by its Italianate color and the rugged, mountainous backgrounds so foreign to the Netherlands. Berchen's "Woman on Donkey" is the only "picturesque school" painting in this exhibition, but it is a quite representative and worthy product of that foreign-inspired group. As a craftsman, Berchem was outstanding, though his output was enormous. In many respects, he is one of the most admirable of the seventeenth century Dutch painters: and though—like most of them, including Rembrandt —he was apt to borrow compositional elements from the works of others he was not guilty of constantly repeating himself.

A Couple of the Best

It is two of the least-known of the Dutch little masters, Gerrit Berckheyde and Mozes van Uyttenbroeck, who show up with a couple of the best pictures in this exhibition. Berckheyde's church interiors, such as the one on view, usually possess a singular charm and, though the mark of Honthorst is upon them, they utilize a much cooler tonal scale than that artist, and often have a quiet limpid clarity which makes them among the most enjoyable and patrician of Dutch panels. Van Uttenbroeck's enchanting "Arcadian Landscape" echoes the fey and pagan innocence of his remarkable predecessor, Paul Moreelse.

Of all the prolific Dutchmen, the equestrian painter Philips Wouwermans, was perhaps the most abundant. Though he died at the age of forty-nine he produced well over a thousand pictures. The A. J. Munnings of his day, he could always sell more paintings than he produced. White horses hallmarked the majority of his many pictures, and it is thus with no surprise, that we find his picture in the present show entitled, "The White Horse." In spite of the fact that there are hundreds of other, and far better, white horses by Wouwermans, I suppose we should treat this one as a "gift-horse" and not inspect too closely the unevenness of its dentures. Like the exhibition as a whole, it is not particularly striking; but to Canadians who rarely get a chance to view even a Wouwermans, never mind Dutch art generally, it will probably appear quite handsome and very welcome.

FESTIVALS

For Artistic Solvency

By FRANK MORRISS

Winnipeg.

KING Solomon's lyrical description of spring, complete with flowers and the voice of the turtle, is apt to be a bit cloying to Winnipeg palettes. Having waded through slush, sleet and storms, your average Westerner is more apt to regard the changing of the seasons as a teeth-gritting endurance contest, and spring as merely a violent transition between winter and summer. About the only voice of this much-vaunted happy season comes from 20,000 full-throated, nimble-fingered souls who carry on the proud tradition of participating in the biggest musical festival in the British empire.

One of the least-publicized of the Manitoba Musical Festival's unique features is the fact that it is run by a group of hard-headed business men, who are idealists in their off hours. Banded together in a rousingly resolute organization known as the Men's Musical Club, they administer the rites of the festival spring with a well-adjusted mixture of business sense and art.

Toronto can boast of the largest number of entries for its festival—4,000 entries this year. Winnipeg's festival from April 12 to 26 will have only 2,022, but there will be 20,000 competitors instead of Toronto's 15,000. Competitions will be heard in the 4,000 seat Winnipeg Auditorium, as well as in a number of smaller halls, and the variety of musical interest will run all the way from saxophone solos, through Schubert lieder to major choral works.

Winnipeg's festival differs from Toronto's; there are no cash prizes or certificates. Competitors sing for the sheer joy of it, and their only reward is in beating out the other fellow, and carrying home a cup or a shield. But this does not mean that promising competitors have been overlooked by New York, Paris, London or even Toronto. Such artists as Donna Grescoe, the young violinist, Freda Trepel, the pianist, Catherine Wright, the contralto, Fred Grinke, violinist and Lorne Munro, the cellist, gained applause at the Winnipeg festival. Even Iva Withers, currently playing the leading role in the Theatre Guild production of Carousel, took a fling at the festival in her early days. The Winnipeg public is also surprisingly fond of supporting local talent once this talent has caught the brass ring on the festival merry-go-round.

Festival beginnings go back to the summer of 1918 when a group of Winnipeggers decided that the city should have a competitive musical event. The festival was launched the next spring with 38 classes and 274 entries. There were 2,500 competitors and admissions numbered 500 less than this for the four-day event. Jumping over the years it is nice to report that something like 65,000 Winnipeggers turned out to root.

Panning the Umpire

Your festival fan resembles his or her sporting brother or sister in many respects. The contestants are loudly applauded, favorites are picked and the adjudicator sometimes panned as severely as any baseball umpire. The adjudications are received with applause, and the dissenters gather over coffee and doughnuts to mull over such points as interpretation, breath control, phrasing, note-correctness, etc.

The pride and glory of the festival is in the singing of the schoolchildren. Good Canadian "R's" are smoothed away in the interests of lovely tone; phrasing is dovetailed as neatly as a master craftsman fashioning a jewel box. There is scarcely a choir which does not come up to a high standard of excellence, and the Winnipeg school board is behind the singers with every encouragement. The only flaw in this smooth ointment is the occasional criticism that the pure beauty of the singing is apt to become a bit cloying because it lacks real vitality.

Other aspects of the festival include excellent instrumental and adult choral singing and solo singing that is sometimes downright bad and sometimes downright good.

Grand old man of the festival is George Mathieson, a former president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange who combines Scottish hard-headedness and sentiment in admirable quantities. Mr. Mathieson served for years as secretary and carried a tremendous burden. He is now president and the secretaryship is handled most efficiently by R. W. Cooke, who works like a beaver.

This year's adjudicators will be Dr. Gordon Slater, of Lincoln Cathedral, Alec Redshaw, of London, Sidney Harrison of London, and Max Pirani of London, Ont. They are going to work for two weeks and one day weeding out the cream of the crop and when they return to their jobs overseas or in Canada they are going to trumpet the fame of the Manitoba Musical Festival as their predecessors have done. It is a soundly managed, soundly glorious event. Winnipeg would not be poorer without it as much as she would be artistically bankrupt.

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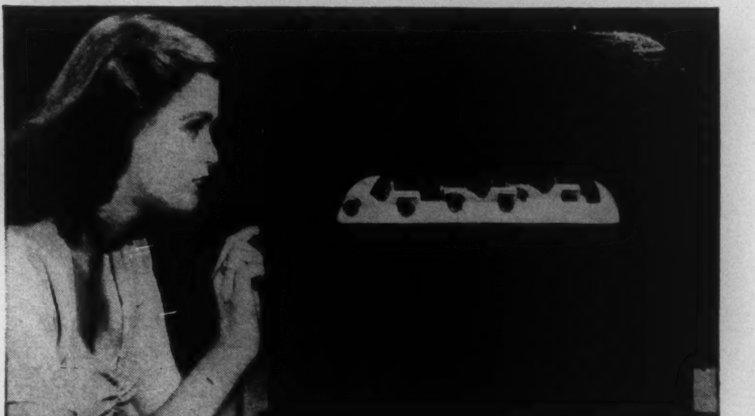
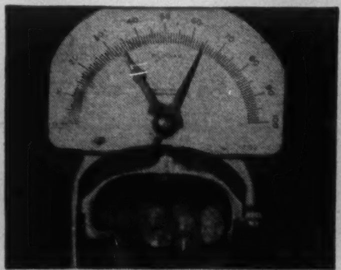
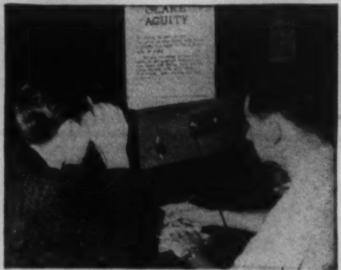

HOW MUCH SPACE does she need to pass the car in front? Only 8% of those tested rated A on Distance Judgment. The objectives of the public safety project also include *Short Courses for Motor Vehicle Fleet Supervisors* and *Courses in Driver Education.*


TRY YOUR GRIP . . . a motorist knows his or her grip is below normal. Hazardous situations can thus be avoided.


NIGHT PILOTS sit in a dark room before flights! How do your eyes rate for "Glare Acuity." Only 1.25% scored A.

Published in support of Public Safety by John Labatt Limited

PERSONALITIES

Audubon of the Flowers

By PAUL DUVAL

BLOSSOMS sit for their portraits to Emily Sartain, a singular woman personality of Canadian art. Miss Sartain of Victoria, British Columbia, is a specialist in flower painting and is undoubtedly the best Canadian painter in the field. For her floral contributions to painting, she is famed far beyond Canada's borders.

A spool brim sailor with red ribbon, a black wing. By Hattie Carnegie.

Lenesta designs a worn-at-the-brow sailor in hot pink, matching bows.

Tall, fair, blue-eyed Emily Sartain was born in Sussex, England, of Huguenot ancestry. Since childhood, she has been fascinated by floral life. As a young woman, she spent all the time she could studying plant-life in gardens and greenhouses. She determined to devote her life to depicting the forms, textures and colors of the myriad blossoms which decorate the fields and gardens of the earth. She has won success ever since the start of her career. Her first exhibited picture—a study of delphiniums and antirrhinums—was purchased by Her Majesty, Queen Mary in 1932 while at the Society of Women Artists in London, England. At that time, Miss Sartain was a young woman just launched on her path to international note.

Emily Sartain's interest in flowers is almost as scientific as it is artistic. Her passion for fidelity has won her academic botanical honors. She is an elected fellow of the British Royal Horticultural Society. Three times, she has been honored by the Society with awards of its coveted bronze medals. Throughout the horticultural sphere, her pictures are famed for their scientific worth. Her flowers are always naturally and harmoniously posed, and in their crisp, tidy delineations they recall the bird paintings of the great Audubon. Her pictures are never just dull carbon copies of nature, but each of her floral portraits possess a piquant personality.

Royal Memento

Emily Sartain's depictions of flowers arises from a great fondness for them. There is a devoted care in the very touch with which she delicately limns the very veins of blossom and leaf. Her extreme concern for detail is remarkable. As she herself remarks, "I never paint from memory nor do I ever imagine anything. Every detail is important to me, since the overall beauty of the flower depends so much on it. I like to paint flowers the horticulturists as well as artists can criticize."

Shortly after she arrived in Canada early in nineteen thirty-nine, she held her first Canadian exhibition, at the Vancouver Art Gallery. And it was the first picture she painted in Canada—a study of roses—which was presented to Queen Elizabeth as a memento of the Royal Visit to Vancouver during that year. Thus, the Queen was added to the long list of notable collectors who own Miss Sartain's floral studies. These include such outstanding patrons as H. R. H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone; Lady Hope, the Marchioness of Abergarenny, Sir Courtenay Vyvyan, and Lady Templemore.

High Technical Ability

During the war Miss Sartain who had taken up permanent residence in Victoria, turned her talents to assist the war effort. Her exhibitions in Vancouver, Victoria, Nelson, Calgary, Edmonton and elsewhere raised four thousand dollars on behalf of war relief organizations. She received Royal compliments for these efforts. Since the war's end this indefatigable and enthusiastic artist has set her ambitions on portraying the wild flowers of British Columbia. This is indeed a tremendous project but if anyone can do it Miss Sartain will.

For one who has never studied painting, Emily Sartain's technical ability is indeed astonishing. She paints exclusively in the difficult medium of transparent water-color and achieves with it a gossamer freshness which belies the patience it demands. The smallest paintings she has done is a tiny miniature of two by three inches; the largest, a painting twenty-three by thirty-six inches. Despite this variation in size all of Miss Sartain's studies of flowers are life-size. The quantity of her output is as notable as its quality, since she produces almost one hundred pictures a year.

Emily Sartain has been a citizen of Canada scarcely nine years. However, her contribution to Canadian life in that time has been a considerable and creative one. She has shown her exquisite art to audiences from Victoria to Montreal. Even more important, she is bringing to the attention of all Canadians the treasures and beauties of our country's floral life.

• •

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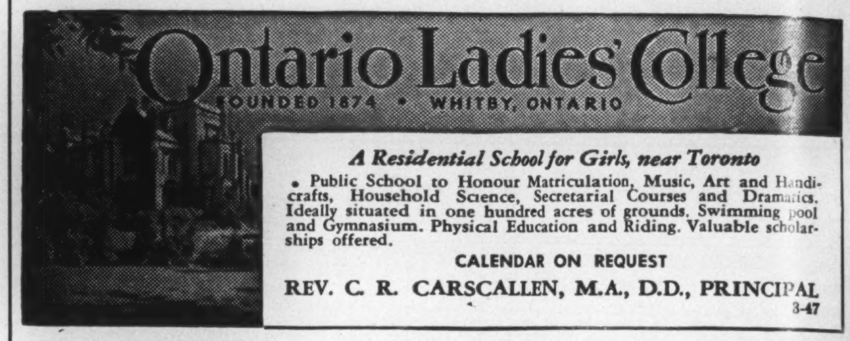
R. H. GRENVILLE



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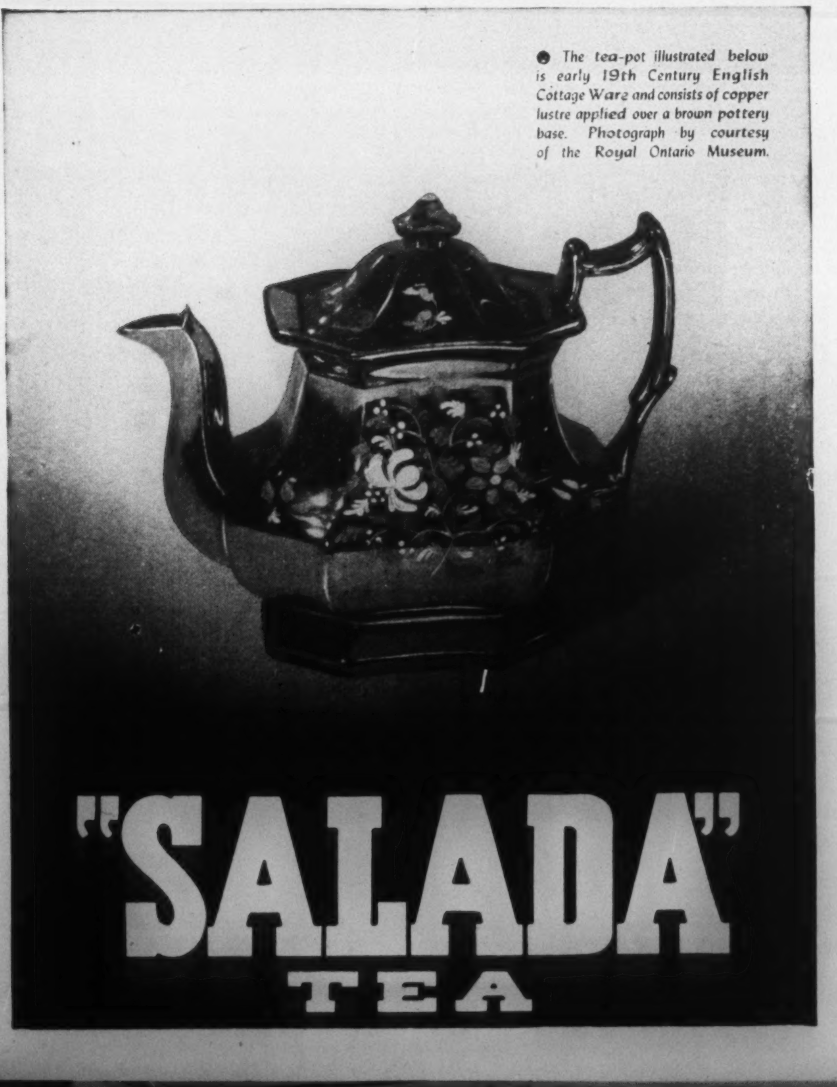

• The tea-pot illustrated below is early 19th Century English Cottage Ware and consists of copper lustre applied over a brown pottery base. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

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OTHER PAGE

The Most Unforgettable

By GEOFFREY DRAYTON

MY OLD nurse in the West Indies was by way of being a "snapper-up of unconsidered trifles". Her black face beamed most sunnily when she found opportunity to embellish her remarks with snatches of schoolroom French. She readily supplied "S'il vous plaît" if either of us forgot our manners. "Merci" became more common in our conversation than "Thanks"; and in her vocabulary it sat uncomfortably between "doan'ts" and "May de Lawd bless yuhs."

But there was more to her than mimicry. She was something of an epigrammatist. Her proverbs were captured to be loosed in higher society. Knowing all our family history, her apt judgments were often the final ones. She had her favorites of course; expressions like "Trouble-tree doan't bear blossoms", and "If you plant Guinea-corn doan't look fo' French beans", came again and again. But her optimism and timely words of warning often occur to me today in moments of depression and elation. "Every day de devil help thief; one day de Lawd will help watchman", she would say. And again "De winning cock do still lose some feathers."

A sweeping generalization was often snubbed by "De stone in de river-bottom doan't know how hot the sun is". Stupid complaints were reprimanded; "If you spit up in the air, it bound to fall down in your face."

Her remarks on friendship are as memorable as Cicero's. "If you want to keep friends, doan't stir your neighbour's pot with your cou-cou stick", would interrupt our desire to meddle. On the return of a prodigal companion she once warned, "Thirsty people go to see old well when rain doan't fall". Her rehash of English proverbs had a rare force also. Her version of "Once bitten, twice shy" was "If a snake bite you, you run from lizard"; "Waste not, want not" became "Doan't throw stones in de well; you may want de water". Her most memorable on the choice of friends was "If you lie down with puppy, you get up with flea".

Her knowledge of personalities on the plantation was invaluable to my father. If she approved the appointment of a watchman no comment was made. But her "Doan't put mongoose fo' watch fowl" said all that was necessary. If the decision went through contrary to her warning, she was ready with "I told you so" in the form of "Foolish man set pussy fo' watch milk". She was wary however in hasty judgments. "Shoes alone know when stockings hab holes".

My final word on this wonderful old character concerns her religion. Conversation was punctuated with often irrelevant "Bless de Lawds"; and it was from her that I learnt more generosity and kindness than from the preachers. She would say of them "De parson hab good words for de chile, hard words for de fadder, wise words for de congregation and sweetest words for de collection." Nevertheless she went to church every Sunday, sometimes twice. And she was not unwilling to recoin the minister's phrases to suit her own purpose. "Where de devil can't go, he send rum", was her paraphrase of a lengthy text. And indeed the *précis* is more memorable than the sermon.

Pin Juggler

By J. E. MIDDLETON

DRESSMAKERS fill their mouths with pins and are as immune to damage as cobblers who find tacks appetizing, and lathers who take chances with one-inch nails. The dressmakers, it must be admitted, are careful. They hold the pins firmly, a habit which makes the average sewing spinster the most tight-lipped of her sex. No other woman can look as implacable as a dressmaker, which explains her lack of difficulty in making collections. Husbands dare not refuse to pay.

The girl in the streetcar this morning is not a dressmaker. She is too young. For the same reason she is not a cobbler or a lather. She is a lumpish sixteen-year-old with stout legs and long feet. Her hair is—so-so. Her face, round and rosy; her nose large; her lips thick and suggestive of discontent. She wears a "tam" and scarf of blue wool and ruminates upon a pin; loosely held.

First, it sticks out of one corner of her mouth; then, out of the other. At times it projects from the middle. About half its length is visible, save as the position is changed. For a moment it disappears utterly, only to shoot out again unexectedly.

Psychology cannot explain such actions. Perhaps the soul-impulse is similar to that which impels an acrobat to try the triple-somersault and break his back. The unknown element of danger has attractions. Yet this girl is not of adventurous type; her eyes are too dull. The masticating of a pin for ten city blocks of travel is an art inexplicable. In the South-West clay-eating Indians are to be found. But they like the taste of clay.

It's a remarkable performance, the surety of touch in a pair of lips apparently loose and flabby. How was the tongue trained to enwrap itself around the pin and transfer it from place to place without danger? But what if that well-educated tongue should falter, the lips become still looser? Nothing can be swallowed more easily than a pin; not even a raw oyster. And then what? It may stick in the gullet puncturing an artery. It may descend to the stomach, pricking the walls of that restless organ and causing all kinds of trouble.

Consider the X ray; black bone shadows, the penumbra of flesh and a one-inch umbra of pin, lying at a cross-roads and blocking the traffic. Consider the operation; white-robed surgeons, pert nurses, ether, iodoform and $200, with $20 for the anaesthetist.

The girl suddenly realizes that she is under scrutiny and resents it, staring unabashed at the observer and performing still more daring feats. If she said aloud, "None of your business, you old fossil" her words would have been less impudent than this offensive silence.

In consequence the observer's fountain of humanitarianism dries up. The girl is no longer an erring sister, but a "case", and the observer becomes coldly scientific cherishing a rosy hope that something worth while is about to happen. It doesn't.

Before the brotherhood of man can be established as a working principle what is to be done with pin-jugglers and other abnormals? Another problem for the United Nations!

Spring steps from a Romantic Portrait

Reminiscent of a bygone era . . Spring fashions bring to 1948 the delicate shoulder, the vanishing waist, the sweep of great-lady-skirts, the shapely head and pretty foot of a gentle portrait beauty. Out of the past for life in the present, steps a bolero dress with a cobweb tucked skirt. Typical of the new pretty-as-a-picture fashions at . . . . .

EATON'S

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 13, 1948 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

What Happened In July '46 When Our Dollar Rose?

By WYNNE PLUMPTRE

There has been a lot of criticism of Ottawa lately because they moved our dollar up from 90 cents to parity in July 1946. However, the decision seems to have been wise at the time; certainly parliament and the press were almost unanimous in favor of it. The move was one of four steps needed to keep price control in this country at the moment when it was breaking down in the United States.

Looking back, the move seems to have done much more good than harm. It has kept prices from rising as fast and as far here as in the United States. Although it did check large inflow of speculative money from the United States it did little else to deplete our reserves of U.S. dollars. The big increase in imports came rather later when Washington took off its restrictions on the movement of goods to Canada.

This is the first in a group of four articles by Mr. Plumptre on "What shall we do with our dollar?"

IT WAS on July 5, 1946, that Ottawa suddenly raised the value of the Canadian dollar by about 10 per cent; the price, in terms of American dollars was put up from 90 cents to $1.00, that is, to "par."

Since that time, and especially in recent months, there has been a lot of criticism of this change. Someone has said that it was one of the greatest mistakes in our financial history. Others have said that it was the sole cause, or at least the chief cause, of our shortage of U.S. dollars which came to a head last November when Finance Minister Douglas Abbott brought in his import restrictions.

This article does two things. First, it goes back to July 1946 and asks the question whether the decision made at that time was sensible or senseless. Second, it comes up to the present day and, looking back over the twenty months since the decision was made, asks the question whether, on balance, the country has been better off as a result of it. In short, the first part of the article is concerned with foresight that might have been used (and perhaps was used) in July 1946; the second part is concerned with hindsight from the present time.

Foresight

Let us begin, then, by taking ourselves back to July 5, 1946. That evening at eight o'clock, Mr. Ilsley walked into the House of Commons and, as the meeting opened, indicated that he had something to tell the Members. It was an important announcement, he said, about price control; four new steps were being taken by the government.

These four steps were as follows:

1. The price-ceiling, which had applied to almost everything up to that time, was being narrowed; henceforth it would only cover a specific list—admittedly a long list—of goods that entered into the cost of living or the costs of farmers and fishermen.

2. Subsidies would continue to be paid on production and imports if they were needed in connection with continued price control; (earlier in the year the government had warned that subsidies were being withdrawn as quickly as possible).

3. Imports that were not subsidized, but that remained under price control, were henceforth to have their price ceilings set, not on a fixed-price basis, but on an imported-cost-plus-limited-markup basis.

4. The value of the Canadian dollar was to be raised ten per cent.

The change in the value of our dollar was thus a part of the orderly-decontrol policy that Ottawa was trying to follow. And these four steps came as a result of a very important change abroad. Four days earlier, on July 1, all price control had lapsed in the United States.

It did not take much of a forecaster to see that prices were going to shoot up in the United States, although there were people, both in the United States and Canada, who kept saying that price control was interfering with production and that if only the controls were taken off production would rise and prices would fall.

Production was already so high that it could be increased little if at all, and on top of this there was an insistent demand for more and more goods. Industry was trying to re-equip itself after wartime wear and tear and everyone wanted new cars and radios and washing machines and clothes and houses and amusements. What is more, everyone had the money, either from their higher wages and salaries or from wartime savings.

So it was not hard to see what was going to happen in the United States. The question Ottawa had to answer was: shall we, too, abandon price control, forced from our position by a rapid rise in the prices of all imports from the United States, or shall we try to hold on for a bit longer?

They decided to hold on. They hoped to protect Canada from unsettlement and from the real hardship and distress that always go with a very sharp increase in prices and with its usual result—an equally sharp fall. They hoped, at least to some extent, to avoid serious interruptions of work as a result of labor disputes. At that time there were a number of strikes in progress and more were feared. Said Mr. Ilsley in his speech: "Demands for increases in actual money wages, if pushed to extremes, lead only to conflict and turmoil . . . It is to protect the real value of the workman's wage and the purchasing power of the housewife's dollar that we are continuing the struggle".

The change in the value of the dollar was an important part of the program. It meant that goods coming in from abroad, the United States and other countries as well, would be 10 per cent less expensive in terms of our money when they got here. This, it was argued, would help us keep our price control; it would offset, at least in part, the price increases that were coming in the United States.

If the prices of imports could be kept from rising too much it would have a further advantage. In those days we were still suffering from all sorts of wartime shortages that have since disappeared. We can all remember the great shirt shortage; some of us can remember even more vividly the great diaper shortage; and so forth. It was thought that by keeping foreign goods from getting too expensive, we would be able to import more and thus, by putting ample supplies on Canadian shelves, prepare the way for the final decontrol of prices.

England and other countries were having difficulty in selling in the Canadian market because our price level had been held down more successfully than theirs. Lowering the value of their money in terms of ours would let them sell to us on a more competitive basis. Further, it would mean that we would get paid for more of our exports to them—we should have to finance less of our exports by loans.

Move Well Received

The fact that prices in all other countries had risen more than in Canada meant that, in that sense, our dollar was at the time valued too low. Thus Mr. Ilsley was able to claim with justification that he was "moving the exchange rate to a point which more accurately reflects the true international and domestic value of the Canadian dollar."

The new price control policies, and particularly the change in our dollar, were very well received throughout the country. The *Financial Post*, which appeared the next week and had in the meanwhile consulted business and financial opinion, gave most of its front page to the exchange rate and here are its headlines:

"Parity to Aid More than it Hurts; Preferable to Inflation Most Agree."

"More Good than Bad is Seen in $ Parity".

"Dominion Move, Opening Door to Imports, Will Enable Nations to Regain Markets and Pay Debts."

"Canada's Course Unwise, Wall Street Says; Others Declare Parity Move Sound".

"Parity to Save C.N.R. and C.P.R. $1 Million Each."

In parliament the C.C.F. naturally favored the continuance of controls. The Prog.-Cons. did not officially raise the issue on the floor of the House of Commons. In the Banking and Commerce Committee they referred to it, but Mr. Macdonnell and Mr. Jackman did not object to the basic policy, only to the fact that the ten per cent move had been made all at one time instead of in stages. Only one M.P. attacked the move; this was Mr. Rodney Adamson who argued chiefly (as the government had admitted from the beginning) that the gold mining industry would be hurt. The American dollars that the gold mines got for their product would bring them in less Canadian money than before and, unlike other export industries the price of their product was not likely to rise.

While on the subject of gold it is interesting to notice that the reply to Mr. Adamson was made by Mr. Joe Bradette (Lib.) on August 13. After pointing out that his riding, Cochrane, Ont., contained the greatest gold mining development in Canada, he went on to say: "We produce gold, pulpwood, wood pulp, sulphite, and newsprint in Northern Ontario. At least ninety per cent of our production goes to the U.S. and so we were benefitting when the U.S. dollar was at a ten per cent premium over the Canadian dollar. But we always thought in terms of the national economy, of what was good for Canada as a whole. We are proud of the fact that the Canadian dollar today is the soundest monetary unit in the world and I say that without fear of contradiction."

The daily press was favorable, but some papers questioned why the move had not come earlier. The *Globe and Mail*, which has since criticized the policy of parity most vigorously, was worried about the effect of the move on the gold mining industry and warned that "the day when we shall have use for a 10 per cent discount in terms of the U.S. dollar may not be far off". Its main position was, however "that had there been free play of exchange our dollar would have returned to parity with the United States dollar long ago . . . . The change was forced on us by the inflationary trend in the United States." (Editorial, July 8, 1946).

Hindsight

So much for foresight; enough has been said to show that the move of our dollar was part, and a necessary part, of the continuance of price control in this country and, further, that it was accepted by the country in the summer of 1946 with widespread enthusiasm and almost without any objection. Now a few words about hindsight.

To begin with, did the move in fact protect us at all from the rise in prices in the United States? The answer to that is clearly: Yes. Over a six-month period prices moved up much more rapidly down there than up here. Of course our prices were held down partly by subsidies, so the exchange rate is not responsible for all the difference, but it, together with the continuance of price controls of which it was a part was largely responsible. The statistics are as follows:

	Cost of Living Canada	Cost of Living U.S.A.	Wholesale Prices Canada	Wholesale Prices U.S.A.
Increase in six months from May to Nov. 1946	4.2%	15.6%	2.4%	25.8%

These figures show what happened during the first six months, but, during the whole twenty months

(*Continued on page 39*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Big Production, and Austerity

By P. M. RICHARDS

WHETHER or not the economic trend elsewhere is now toward deflation, Canada seems likely to have all the production it can handle over the next year or more, as a result of its participation in the Marshall Plan of aid to Europe. The Marshall Plan has not yet cleared Congress and a lot of Congressmen are none too happy about its effectiveness, as a reviver of Europe or a measure to prevent the spread of Communism, but Russia's capture of Czechoslovakia seems to make some anti-Communist action imperative and no one knows what else to do.

It has been indicated that the United States may buy with U.S. dollars about $2.6 billions of the supplies for Europe from beyond its own borders, and that Canada may benefit to the extent of about $900 millions. Of this total, an amount of $211 millions of goods would be wanted before June 30 next. In view of the very high level of Canadian production already prevailing, this additional demand means not only that this country's productive capacity would be pushed to its limit but that, even so, it might be necessary to reduce the flow of goods to Canadian consumers in order to take care of commitments abroad.

Thus, we appear to be faced with the prospect that the operation which will put us in possession of some badly-needed U.S. dollars and at least lessen the need for import restrictions will at the same time bring about a new austerity.

An Inflationary Situation

Implementation of the Marshall Plan and Canadian participation on the scale suggested would give us continued full employment and more spending money, but a smaller volume of goods at home on which to spend. This, obviously, is a strongly inflationary factor. The fact is that inflationary influences continue to be very active throughout the world. We are witnessing, particularly in the United States, an expression of consumer hostility to high prices that is resulting in widespread reductions in retail sales volumes, but it is too early to conclude that deflation is actively under way.

There is no clear evidence yet that the commodity price breaks early last month marked the beginning of a long-term downtrend. Many prospective buyers of houses or other high-cost goods postponed purchasing when they saw commodity prices drop, hoping to be able to buy more advantageously later on, but will be in the market again if they decide that they have miscalled the trend.

With the tremendous increase in public purchasing power in recent years, and the fact that it is still increasing while the supply of goods and services is either increasing at a slower rate or actually decreasing (as it will temporarily if we go through with the Marshall Plan program), it is difficult to see how prices can fall much in the face of existing wage and tax levels. On the contrary, it would not be surprising to see the upward march of prices resumed. This would be deplorable, if carried far, because it would mean that more would-be buyers would be priced out of markets and that the reaction, when it came, would be all the sharper, perhaps making something like a real depression. Undoubtedly a moderate deflation now would be much healthier.

Must Be Self-Supporting

The world political and trade outlook is much too uncertain, and Canada's trading future is too dependent on world conditions, to make any business forecast worth much today. From the long-term standpoint, the question is how much the Marshall Plan, or any other aid program, contributes to making the aided countries self-supporting again. A down-and-out wants a meal, but his real need is a job that will enable him to provide his own meals.

Europe has made more physical progress in recovery than many over here are aware, but chaotic political and financial conditions do not promise an early resumption of normal trading relations with us. Political barriers to trade are everywhere. Delegates to the International Trade Conference at Havana, which is supposed to be formalizing the tentative agreements reached at Geneva for the freeing of the world channels of trade, are reported to be spending their unofficial hours in forming trade blocs and making exclusive deals. This does not make for a healthy trading situation for us.

Nevertheless, Canada has much to be thankful for. It would be unreasonable to suppose that we could enjoy unalloyed prosperity with the rest of the world in the condition it is, and the fact remains that there is a present and prospective long-term demand for practically everything we can ship abroad—provided that we keep our prices within competitive limits. The prices of our export products will depend upon costs of production, and they in turn upon our individual and group powers of restraint. The financial troubles of our customers are temporary, after all, and if we behave sensibly at home we should be able to look to the future with confidence.

Nations Should Unite Against Inflation

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Inflation, says Mr. Marston, should not be dealt with by individual countries as it affects them, but as a malady which, if caught by one nation, will automatically contaminate all who have dealings with it.

He suggests an international organization to tackle world inflation. Inflation inevitably brings its own corrective far worse than any medicine, however unpalatable, given as a corrective in the early stages. Even those who would be most deeply affected by anti-inflationary measures must realize that, as they could not hope to survive in a world slump, such a policy would be to their advantage.

London.

WITH the acceptance by the British Trades Union Congress of the anti-inflationary policy implied in the government's "Statement on Personal Incomes, Costs and Prices", a new phase opens in the struggle against inflation.

It is natural that each country, faced with the severe economic, political and social implications of an apparently uncontrollable rise in prices, should come to regard these problems as belonging particularly to it. But the break in U.S. farm prices is in its consequences a reminder that the inflationary disease is a common one, not only because of the operation of similar economic influences in various countries, but also because it is inevitably infectious in a world whose members are interdependent.

Therefore, Britain's effort to control prices is significant in a world context. It may be said that the same argument could be held to apply to the effort of the French and other Continental nations to stem the tide, and that in any event their lack of success has proved purely a domestic concern.

But this argument, though it has achieved a certain fashion in political circles, is without foundation. If the French had been fully successful in their anti-inflation drive, and Italy and the Low Countries—who have had a certain measure of success—had been triumphant, there is no doubt that the healthy influence would have seeped beyond their boundaries, lowering the prices of raw materials and foodstuffs at their source.

It has been said with some justice that the main difference between Britain and other countries in the fight to establish economic stability is that Britain possesses Sir Stafford Cripps. Certainly, he wields almost dictatorial powers in the economic field and is a notably firm-minded man.

But Britain's White Paper on the need to prevent additions to income of any sort unless there is an accompanying expansion in output will remain just a piece of paper unless the trade unions endorse the approval already given by the Trades Union Congress. It is for the workers to say whether wages and inflation are to increase further.

The White Paper also concerned itself with profits and dividends, but the earners of profits and the receivers of dividends have no political voice comparable with that of the wage earners. They will have to do as they are told, and Sir Stafford will not hesitate to tell them.

Prospects Not Unfavorable

Even against this broad and difficult background of grouped workers, however, the prospects do not look unfavorable. That is a good thing, for it must be recognized that the freezing of incomes envisaged by the government is only the first step. Most economists are agreed that in Britain, as in Europe and in many primary producing countries (including to a particular degree the American Continent), it would be desirable not merely to freeze incomes in their present relationship to production, but to permit some further rise in prices unmatched by any advance in incomes in order to reduce real purchasing power.

That certainly is to ask more than is politically possible, but it does fix attention upon the fact that the temperature of the inflated patient has got so high that it is not enough merely to prevent it from rising further; it must be reduced.

This directs attention to the other means by which a disproportion between the amount of goods available to be bought and the volume of purchasing power trying to buy them may be corrected. A large increase in production, provided it is achieved by economic means, would do much to restore the value of money, to restrain demands for higher incomes and reduce the price level.

The mere recital of inflationary troubles and projected cures in any one country illuminates the fact that they apply equally to practically every major country. It is high time that this international economic disorder should begin to be tackled by international action.

Europe, having produced the Benelux Union, gave the Havana trade conference plenty to talk about on the subject of customs union. Britain, signing bilateral trade pacts wholesale, has also given the Conference something to think about. Italy and France, by their devaluations, have provoked the International Monetary Fund to remonstrance. If such matters are the proper province of international authority, the problems associated with world inflation are surely also its concern,

No country, as Argentina has been at pains to remind the conference at Havana, can be expected to tolerate interference with its economic sovereignty, but a country which is holding out both its hands for Marshall dollars, or seeking a partnership in a world trade charter, or bargaining for a particular allocation of scarce supplies could not very well object to receiving some guidance from an internationally-constituted body on how to tackle its inflation.

Not a Private Matter

For inflation is not any longer a private matter, any more than diphtheria is. There is a responsibility upon the individual suffering from an infectious desease to be cured of it promptly and in circumstances that convey no risk to his neighbors. Similarly, every country in the world has the responsibility of exercising the economic policy which will correct the major disorder of inflation and not allow itself to become an influence aggravating the general economic trouble.

As one country after another develops its internal programs against inflation it should not be too difficult to devise, bearing in mind the idiosyncrasies of each individual position, an overall and generally-accepted plan by which the world fight against inflation might be waged:

Some corns would inevitably be trodden upon. The primary producers, already shaken by the break in the U.S. grain and other markets, would fight hard against any move which threatened their revenues. But in the end inflation produces its own corrective, and when that comes it is always vastly worse than the pains of any governmental measures adopted in the early stages.

Even those who stand to be most deeply affected by a strong anti-inflationary policy may therefore be brought to realize that, since they cannot hope to survive as individual peaks of prosperity in a swampland of depression, the unpleasant medicine is for their own good.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Malartic Gold Fields' New Mill Likely in Operation by July

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE program at Malartic Gold Fields, in Fourniere and Dubuisson townships, Malartic area, northwestern Quebec, aimed at increasing mill capacity to around 1,500 tons daily, is now making good progress, and it is hoped the new mill unit of 750 tons capacity, being installed at the No. 2, or west shaft, will be in operation by July 1. As the large part of the ore reserves at this property, which has been in production since December, 1939, is now located in the No. 2 mine, the existing mill unit of similar capacity is to be moved to that location from the No. 1 shaft area immediately the new mill is in operation. Only a short interruption to milling is expected, probably about a week, caused by the moving of the cone crusher from the No. 1 to the No. 2 site, where eventually it will service both mill units. The original schedule called for the new mill to go into operation about the end of 1947, but construction difficulties upset the plans. The fine weather late last year, however, and the clearing up of the fabricated structural steel situation permitted completion of the framework of the building early this year. The

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian Stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

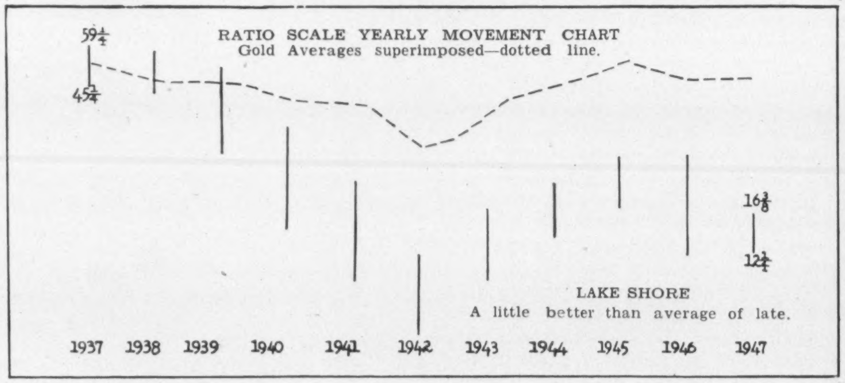
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

LAKE SHORE MINES LIMITED

			Averages		Lake Shore	
PRICE 27 Feb 48	- $14.37					
YIELD	- 5.0%	Last 1 month	Up	2.6%	Up	8.4%
INVESTMENT INDEX	- 112	Last 12 months	Down	9.3%	Down	5.7%
GROUP	- "B"	1942-46 range	Up	193.6%	Up	314.0%
RATING	- Average	1946-48 range	Down	37.9%	Down	53.8%



SUMMARY:—As this analysis is being written, Lake Shore is selling within a fraction of a point of the price at which it sold one year ago today. There is nothing extraordinary about that, to be sure, but it is likely to cause the inquisitive reader to wonder how other stocks have acted during the same period.

Bell Telephone is down $24; Canada and Dominion Sugar down $6; Canadian Breweries down $5.; Canadian Celanese down $8.; Canadian Industries down $4.; Consumers Gas down $18; Fanny Farmer down $18; Nickel down $5; and so on almost indefinitely.

This writer has no access to the minds of the economic planners either at home or abroad. The pound may be devalued, our Canadian dollar may drop in terms of the U. S. dollar, or the price of gold may be raised, although this latter would seem rather unlikely just now. But something is happening to cause greatly increased investor confidence in gold shares. This is a matter of simple deduction only, and is the reason why more than average emphasis has been placed on this class of security during recent months. Lake Shore may never recover its former glory but it should not be overlooked when purchases of gold shares are contemplated.

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No. 7

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending March 31st, 1948 payable April 20th, 1948 to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31st, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT,
Secretary.

WESTERN GROCERS
LIMITED

Notice of Dividends

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared, payable April 15th, 1948, to shareholders of record March 15th, 1948.

On the Preferred Shares $20 Par $1.40 Series—35 cents a share;

Or alternatively $1.75 a share on the Preference Shares $100 Par not yet exchanged for Preferred Shares $20 Par pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1946;

On the Class A Shares—50 cents a share;

Or alternatively $2.00 a share on Common Shares not yet exchanged for Class A Shares and New Common Shares pursuant to Arrangement dated June 21st, 1948.

W. P. RILEY
President

Winnipeg, Man.
February 28th, 1948.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of Aluminium Limited has been called by the Board of Directors for Tuesday, the 23rd day of March, 1948, at 11 o'clock in the morning, to be held at the Head Office of the Company, Twenty-first Floor, Sun Life Building, 1155 Metcalfe Street, Montreal, Que., Canada, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, sanctioning Special By-law No. 12, enacted by the Directors on the 26th day of February, 1948, to reduce the authorized capital of the Company by the cancellation of 250,000 6% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares and to subdivide each Common Share of the Company into five Shares.

The transfer registers for the Common Shares of this Company in Montreal, Toronto and Pittsburgh will be closed from the close of business on the 12th day of March, 1948, until the opening of business on the 24th day of March, 1948.

Montreal, Que., Canada *J. A. DULLEA*
February 26th, 1948 *Secretary*

principal problems are now overcome and no further delays anticipated, as practically all the mill equipment has been delivered.

•

With the improvement in the manpower supply Malartic Gold Fields, for the first time in two years, has recently been able to operate the present mill at capacity. Several days have touched the extreme limit of just over 800 tons per day. Operating profit for January is reported around $10,000, but the showing for last month should be much better, as the mill reached the capacity rate toward the end of January. If the milling can be kept at this high level an operating profit of $20,000 to $30,000 per month should be shown. The total operating profit for 1947 is expected to be in excess of $100,000, which is a good performance in the light of the severe labor shortage last year. Cost of the new milling plant will be in the neighborhood of $1,800,000 and this is being written off against production profits. It is thought about three years will be sufficient to liquidate the debt.

•

The change for the better in the labor situation has made it possible to resume mining operations in the No. 1 mine at Malartic Gold Fields, which had to be stopped last summer and all efforts concentrated on supplying ore from the No. 2 shaft. At present most work is centred in the No. 2 area and it is currently supplying about 80% of the feed to the mill. The orebodies here are being prepared to supply the 1,500-ton per day rate and this work is said to be well advanced. It was reported last month that some 25 stopes above the 600-foot level had been readied for or are already being mined. Ore reserves at the end of 1947 are believed to have been maintained at the figures of a year previous, when reserves were estimated at 410,000 tons of developed ore in the No. 1 mine averaging $6.12 per ton, and 1,550,000 tons developed in the No. 2, with an average grade of $6.54. The indicated reserves in the two mines were 300,000 and 1,350,000 tons, respectively.

•

A new gold producer—Jeep Gold Mine—has been added to Manitoba's list. The property, a subsidiary of San Antonio Gold Mines, is located about nine miles to the northeast, and shipments have started to the parent mine for milling. On surface one vein showed values over a length of 200 feet, with considerable free gold. On the first level the best oreshoot is 77 feet long, two and a quarter feet wide, averaging four ounces. Development rock trucked to the mill ran 0.97 ounce for 122 tons. As soon as stoping begins on this vein production will be placed on a regular basis.

•

Falconbridge Nickel Mines had a considerably better year in 1947, net profits of 24.6 cents per share comparing with 15.4 cents in the preceding 12 months. Earnings would have been higher had it not been for two non-recurring items involving $196,000. Due to the labor situation no effort was made to more than maintain the 1946 tonnage of ore reserves, which at the end of the year were 14,188,000 tons, as against 14,205,500 tons a year previous. Net working capital of $8,636,756 compared with $9,018,004 at the close of 1946. With metal markets expected to continue strong the mine workings are being extended to depth and the neighboring McKim property, on which drilling has disclosed substantial tonnages of good nickel ore, is to be opened. Shaft sinking here is making good progress and it is expected this property will be able to furnish 500 tons of ore per day by 1949. At the Falconbridge mine results of deep diamond drilling have been decidedly encouraging.

•

The plant and equipment for the sinking of a shaft on the Vauquelin township property of Chimo Gold Mines has all been delivered, but several factors have made it appear advantageous to defer the shaft program temporarily, states Walter J. Blair, president, in the annual report. One is the possibility that hydro power may be available shortly, which would mean cutting the power costs by practically half. A shaft site has been cleared, a road cut into the property and timber cleared away. Necessary assessment work has been completed on the Louvicourt township holdings and the optioned O'Sullivan Lake claims. An addition to the company's holdings is a block of 200,000 pooled shares of Osulake Mines.

•

Mylamaque Mines, adjoining south of Lamaque Gold Mines, in the Siscoe-Lamaque gold area, reports first assays from the dike cut in the first level crosscut as averaging $8 across four feet. It was not expected that these results would be encountered as several more days were anticipated before entering the zone of values indicated by surface drilling. Another 50 feet of crosscutting will be needed to get through the dike. Geology is said to be similar to that of the Lamaque Gold Mines.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Market Drags Sideways

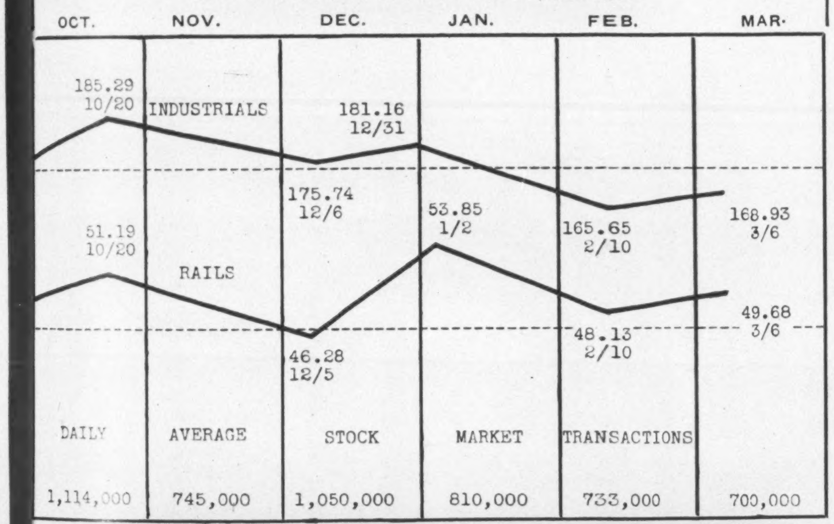
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: While the decline of 1946-7 went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental market turnabout has yet been reached. The intermediate trend of the market is downward with testing of the major 1946-7 support points now in progress.

Following the market bottom of February 10, minor rally has been under way. Either now, or after moderate extension of the upmovement, another test of the February 10 lows would seem in order. On this test some idea can be gained as to whether the market has grounded for the customary spring rally, or if the downtrend, instead, is being resumed. Drying up of volume on decline toward the February bottoms, with one or both averages failing to close decisively under the February lows, followed by renewed rally to above the preceding rally levels would signal spring advance. Decisive penetration by both averages of the February lows (as would be indicated by closes at 47.12 for the rails, 164.64 for the industrials) would indicate resumption of the downtrend with the 155/160 level on the industrial average the next logical point of support for a technical rebound.

Currently, the foreign situation remains unsettled, both politically and financially. There is also the heavy drain on the banks in the U.S.A. to be faced in March due to tax payments. While anticipating a buying point in due time, we would continue a cautious course for the present, maintaining buying reserves for future use.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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The following securities are included among those regarded as "legal investments". As principals we recommend them for your portfolio.

	Price*	Yield
Dominion of Canada 3% Bonds due September 1, 1961/66	100.50	2.96%
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Province of New Brunswick 3¼% Debentures due March 1, 1958	100.00	3.25%
Province of Saskatchewan 3¾% Debentures due Feb. 15, 1962	98.39	3.90%
The E. B. Eddy Company 4% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, Series "B", due June 15, 1966........................	100.00	4.00%
Traders Finance Corporation Limited 3¼% Sinking Fund Debentures due January 2, 1958................	98.25	3.46%

**The prices mentioned are "and accrued interest" and subject to confirmation.*

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Misconceptions Persist About the Business of Life Insurance

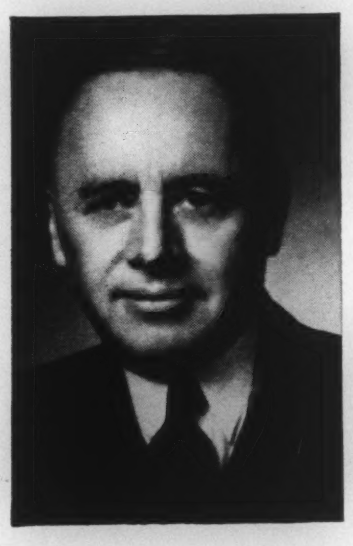
By GEORGE GILBERT

Although the public generally are becoming more familiar all the time with the advantages of life insurance as a safe means of making provision for their financial protection in the future, some misconceptions about the business are still in existence.

Most of these arise from a lack of understanding of the fundamental principles upon which the whole structure of life insurance is based, one of which is that regard must be had not to the individual life but to the mass of insured lives and to average results.

IT IS indubitable that people generally are becoming more familiar with the meaning and advantages of life insurance, due in no small measure to the enlightening publicity methods used by the companies individually and in their associated capacity, as well as to the higher grade of salesmanship now generally in use in the production end of the business. But there still exists considerable confusion and misconception in certain quarters, owing to a lack of knowledge of the fundamental principles upon which the whole institution of life insurance is based.

Only by bringing about a better understanding of these fundamental principles on the part of the general public can this handicap be removed. It is too much to expect that many people, especially those fully engaged in business activities will take the time to study a subject which is foreign to them, though occasionally a business man may be found who takes up the study of life insurance as a hobby. However, most of those who buy insurance do so on the solicitation of an agent, and they depend largely upon him in selecting the type of policy to purchase. They may make independent inquiries in order to satisfy themselves as to the financial position of the company represented by the agent and as to its reputation for honorable dealing, but that is about as far as their investigations usually go.



W. G. HICKS of Montreal, General Manager of Belding-Corticelli Ltd., who has been elected a director of the company. Mr. Hicks joined Belding-Corticelli in 1916 as a member of the sales staff of the Winnipeg office. In 1922, he was appointed Manager at Winnipeg, 1944, was promoted to the post of Assistant General Manager and, in April 1946, became General Manager.

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Peculiar Views

As has often been pointed out before, the views of some people about the life insurance business are, to say the least, peculiar. Looking at the large and imposing structures housing the head offices of the companies, they see only what they regard as evidence of extravagant management, while others look upon these edifices as the outward sign of the enormous profits there are in the business.

Among others holding odd views about life insurance are those who think that having once become policyholders they should have the privilege of increasing their insurance at any time at the same rate of premium they paid in the first place. Some men are surprised when they find they must pay the same premium rate when they take out a policy for $50,000 as they do when they take out one for $1,000; that is, that the premium is fifty times as large; that there is no reduction for quantity.

On the other hand, there are those holding life policies who think that upon their withdrawal from the company or the surrender of their policies, the company carrying their insurance should return to them all premiums paid because they have entailed no loss to the company by death. Others have been misled into believing that upon a death claim arising under a policy the company should pay not only the face amount of the policy but also the amount of the legal reserve which the company is required to maintain in connection with the contract.

Funds Held Too Large

There are also those who hold that life insurance institutions do not actually require the amount of accumulated funds they possess, which is another way of saying that they charge too much for the benefits they furnish. This was the charge which used to be made many years ago by the assessment societies and associations against the level premium legal reserve, or "old-line" institutions. These assessment concerns are now all defunct, or have had to be entirely reorganized on the same legal reserve system they used to so brashly criticize.

While the assessment system is dead, the criticism is still heard in educated as well as in uneducated circles that the premiums charged by the life companies are too high, and that the accumulation of such large reserves is unnecessary, as the amount received in premiums each year is sufficient to meet the claims. While there are many companies which have not yet reached the stage when the premiums received are no longer sufficient to meet the claims, an actuarial valuation of a company's contract liabilities makes it plain beyond peradventure that the whole of the reserves, together with the future premiums to be received, both improved at a certain rate of interest, will be needed in the future to meet the claims as they arise either by death or survival.

In one company, for instance, a large proportion of the policies in force may be in their early stages, when reserves are being built up out of the premiums, and in that case the assets of the company will tend to increase. In another company, the bulk of the policies on the books may be of long duration, under which the reserves have reached their highest point and are now being drawn upon to make good the deficiency in the premiums.

What is to be kept in mind is that in whatever way the total insurance in force is made up, sooner or later the policy reserves will have to be drawn on to enable the company to pay its claims. With respect to the effect of new business on reserves, it is to be noted that as every new policy issued under the level premium system necessitates the setting up of a reserve on it, the more new business transacted the greater will be the tendency to increased reserves, and the longer wi it be before the total yearly pr miums will fail to meet the yearl claims.

Another cause of criticism som times occurs in the case of a polic holder who has been rated up, sa five years, on account of unfavo

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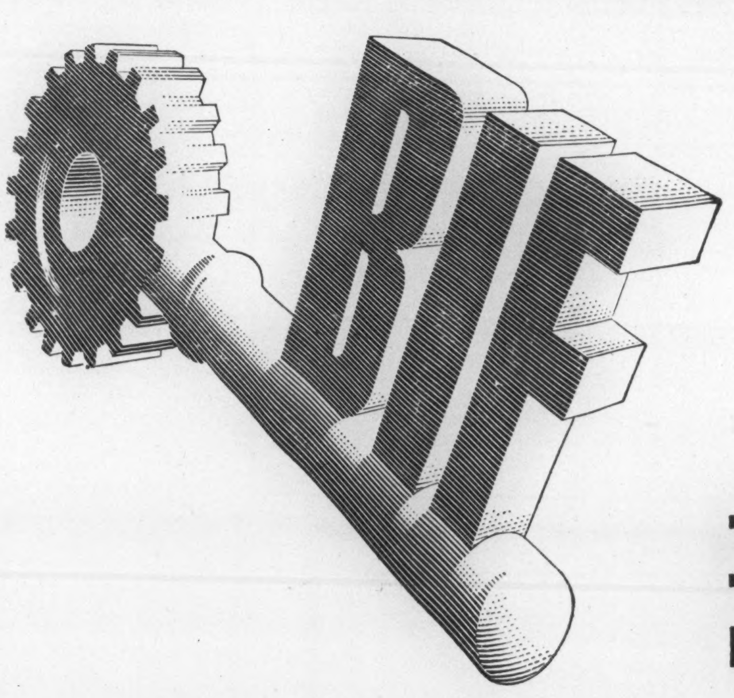

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able family history, and who, having lived to a ripe old age, asks the company to remove the extra premium. It is difficult for this policyholder to understand that in life insurance regard must be had not to the individual life but to the mass of insured lives, and to "average results."

It must be explained to him that extra premiums, like ordinary premiums, have to be regarded in the mass; that at the outset all similarly rated up sub-standard lives are dealt with in accordance with the nature and extent of the extra risk, but in time the relative value of the lives in question undergo a change, some deteriorating further, others neither improving nor deteriorating, and others outliving their tendency to contract the family taint and becoming standard lives. But the same principle which is applied to standard lives is also applied to sub-standard lives; that is, that those who are proved by their subsequent history to have lived longer on the average than was anticipated must afford compensation for those who have not lived so long on the average as was anticipated.

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Insurance Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

In the case of the settlement of a death claim under a life insurance policy, where it is found that the age of the policyholder was not correctly shown in the application as he was younger than the age stated, can you tell me what the beneficiary is entitled to receive under such circumstances, according to law, or if there is any provision in the law which is applicable? H.F.D., Windsor, Ont.

Under the law in Ontario, where the age of the person insured is overstated in the application, and the policy does not provide that in that event the insurance money shall be increased, the insurance company shall repay the amount by which the premium paid exceeds the premium which would have been payable in respect of the correct age, but, if the policy so provides, the insurance money shall be increased to the amount which would have been payable in respect of the premium stated in the policy at the correct age according to the tables of rates of premium of the insurance company in force at the time of the issue of the policy. A number of companies now make settlements on the latter basis by applying the same principle they do if the age is under-stated, when they reduce the amount payable to that which would have been payable in respect to the premium stated in the policy at the correct age.

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When Our Dollar Rose

(*Continued from page 34*)

since the move was made, our prices and costs have been lower that otherwise. This has been a great help to housewives and to people whose wages or salaries or other incomes are steady but it has been of special value because this has been a period of rapid re-equipment of industry. The cost of new capital equipment has not risen as fast as it would have done. Thousands of business men can face the future with substantially lower costs than they would otherwise have had.

The next question is whether our imports have been unduly swollen by the move and therefore whether it was a cause, or *the* cause, of our recent import restrictions? To some extent imports from all countries have been greater—this was intended.

As a result there are not so many shortages in the shops as there were two years ago. But the big bulge in our imports from the United States, which did not really begin until February 1947, was probably not related at all closely to the position of our dollar.

By that time prices were rising so fast in the United States that even if they had been ten per cent higher our buyers would not have been put off; obviously, much of the buying was caused by the fact that the rise was going on and people wanted to get in before prices went higher still.

Moreover, a very large part of the increase in imports took place in two fields where there are special explanations not related to price at all: metal goods and cotton textiles. In both these fields U.S. production rose and, more important, wartime restrictions on movements to Canada were ended. For instance, millions of yards of cotton goods that we had been trying to get in 1945 and 1946, came pouring in in the early spring of 1947 after the U.S. allocation and priority system had been dropped. This, like most of the other imports at that time, had nothing whatever to do with the exchange rate. The purchasing power was here in Canada, and at last the goods could be bought in the United States and in they came.

Capital Inflow

The move in our dollar can, however, at least in a sense, be held responsible for another change in our international dealings: Americans stopped buying Canadian securities. They had been buying them to a very considerable extent for the past eighteen months; probably they had bought more than $300 million dollars' worth in that short period. This had pushed up the price of our dollar on the "outside" market in New York practically to the official rate of exchange which was then 90 cents.

But what was the basic reason for this very heavy buying of Canadian securities? *It was because Americans were expecting our dollar to go up to par.* They bought our securities, not because they really wanted to invest their money permanently in Canada, but as a speculation in the hope that our dollar would go to par and they would thus make a nice ten per cent capital gain.

Of course, when the move actually took place, Americans stopped doing this and began to try to cash in on their speculation. Not only was there no more capital inflow of this sort but the tide turned strongly in the opposite direction. Since that time, therefore, our dollar has sunk to very low levels on the outside market and the Foreign Exchange Control Board has had to make its controls on the movement of money out of the country a good deal more severe.

In conclusion, it seems not unreasonable to say that the change in the value of our dollar in July 1946 was part of a wide and farsighted policy, and that its general effects have been good. There are no grounds for suggesting that it has been a major cause in our "shortage of U.S. dollars" and the controls that have resulted from it, although it did cut off a useful, if not very desirable, inflow of capital. A glance around the world shows quite clearly that the dollar shortage is world-wide; it hit most countries before it hit us. It may have hit us slightly sooner because of our dollar move, but we could not have avoided it.

However, the fact that we have done well to maintain our dollar at par over the past twenty months does not necessarily mean that we should keep it there now or forever. Later articles in this group will look into these questions.

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Company Reports

Canadian Pacific Railway

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Company, announcing the results of its operation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1947, reported net earnings of $22,892,189 and net income of $31,893,942. The profit and loss balance at the year end was $279,123,961, compared with $269,126,972 at the end of 1946.

Gross earnings for the year were $318,585,919 and working expenses, including taxes, $295,693,730. Other income, including that from steamship lines and hotels, amounted to $24,788,927, making a total of $47,681,116 income available for fixed charges, which were $15,787,174.

After providing $11,257,682 for payments on dividends on two issues of preferred stock and one of ordinary, the balance transferred to profit and loss account was $20,636,260.

Net earnings from ocean and coastal steamships were $3,800,347 and those from hotel, communication and miscellaneous properties $2,414,124. Dividends provided $14,547,415 for other income, and net income from interest, exchange, separately operated properties and miscellaneous sources was $4,027,041.

Victoria Trust

THE annual report of the Victoria Trust and Savings Company shows total assets of $16,385,491, an increase of $2,057,921 over 1946. Profits before taxes are higher at $128,294 as compared to $99,362 in 1946. Paid-up capital is now $1,110,000, up from $925,000. The general reserve, has been brought up to $650,000 by transfers from investment reserve, premium on sale of capital stock and the year's earnings. Liquidity remains high at 132 per cent.

Toronto Mutual Life

DURING 1947 Toronto Mutual Life Insurance Company wrote new business, excluding revivals, amounting to $4,622,926, compared with $3,840,155 in 1946. At the end of the year the total insurance in force was $19,464,671, compared with $17,026,048 at the close of 1946. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1947 amounted to $215,225, compared with $191,329 in the previous year. Assets at the end of 1947 totalled $3,003,920, compared with $2,776,104 at the end of the previous year. The assets were distributed as follows: Government and Government Guaranteed Bonds and Cash, 46.0 per cent; Municipal, Public Utility, Railway and Industrial Bonds, 21.3 per cent; Policy Loans, 6.9 per cent; First Mortgages, 16.2 per cent; Preferred stocks, 5.0 per cent; Common Stocks, 4.6 per cent. The average interest rate earned in 1947 was 3.82 per cent, compared with 3.81 per cent in 1946. Unassigned surplus and contingency reserve at the end of the year amounted to $149,784, compared with $148,312 at the end of the previous year.

General Trust of Canada

GENERAL Trust of Canada made further progress in 1947, as shown by the twentieth annual report of the board of directors submitted at the annual general meeting of shareholders in Montreal.

Total value of assets under the company's administration amounted to $128,075,524 at the end of 1947 and exceeded by $11,013,336 the figures for the previous year. Guaranteed accounts amounted to $3,878,455; book value of assets under administration, which was $66,616,710 at the end of 1945, rose to $72,897,451, and that of assets in custody increased from $46,756,884 to $49,897,451.

Gross income for the year 1947 increased by more than $25,500 to reach a total of $309,139; after deducting operating expenses, etc., gross profits were $130,295 as compared with $126,300 in 1946.

Hamilton Cotton Co.

HAMILTON Cotton Co. reports an increase of 18 per cent in net profits for 1947, the total being $133,456, or $1.67 a share, compared with $113,850, or $1.42 a share in the previous year. Balance sheet figures show net working capital of $1,541,337, down a bit from $1,559,632 one year ago; current assets as at Dec. 31 last standing at $1,451,337, against $1,559,632 a year ago, and current liabilities at $618,677, against $394,014. Inventories, at cost of market, which is lower, after reserves, are shown at $1,541,667, compared with $550,745.

Production gradually increased during the year despite delays and interruptions occasioned by replacements. This trend is continuing, the report says.

E. B. Eddy Co.

NET earnings of E. B. Eddy Co. for 1947 are reported at $573,783, equal to $1.92 a share, compared with $446,825, or $1.49 a share, for 1946. All the company's outstanding shares (except directors' qualifying shares) are owned by Eddy Paper Co., an investment and holding company. For 1947, operating profits of the Eddy Co. was increased to $2,080,320 from $1,376,607 in 1946, while depreciation was raised to $891,449 from $553,638, bond interest to $140,000 from $71,232, and taxes on income to 473,000 from $304,912 in 1946.

MR. V. PROCTOR

Libby, McNeill & Libby of Canada, Limited, announces the appointment of Vern Proctor as President and Managing Director of the Company.

The new president, 41 years of age, joined Libby's in 1926. In addition to other civic activities, Mr. Proctor is a director of the Y.M.C.A., director of the Chatham Board of Trade and a director of the city's newly established Community Chest. The company has underway the construction of a new modern bottling plant, research laboratory and health unit.

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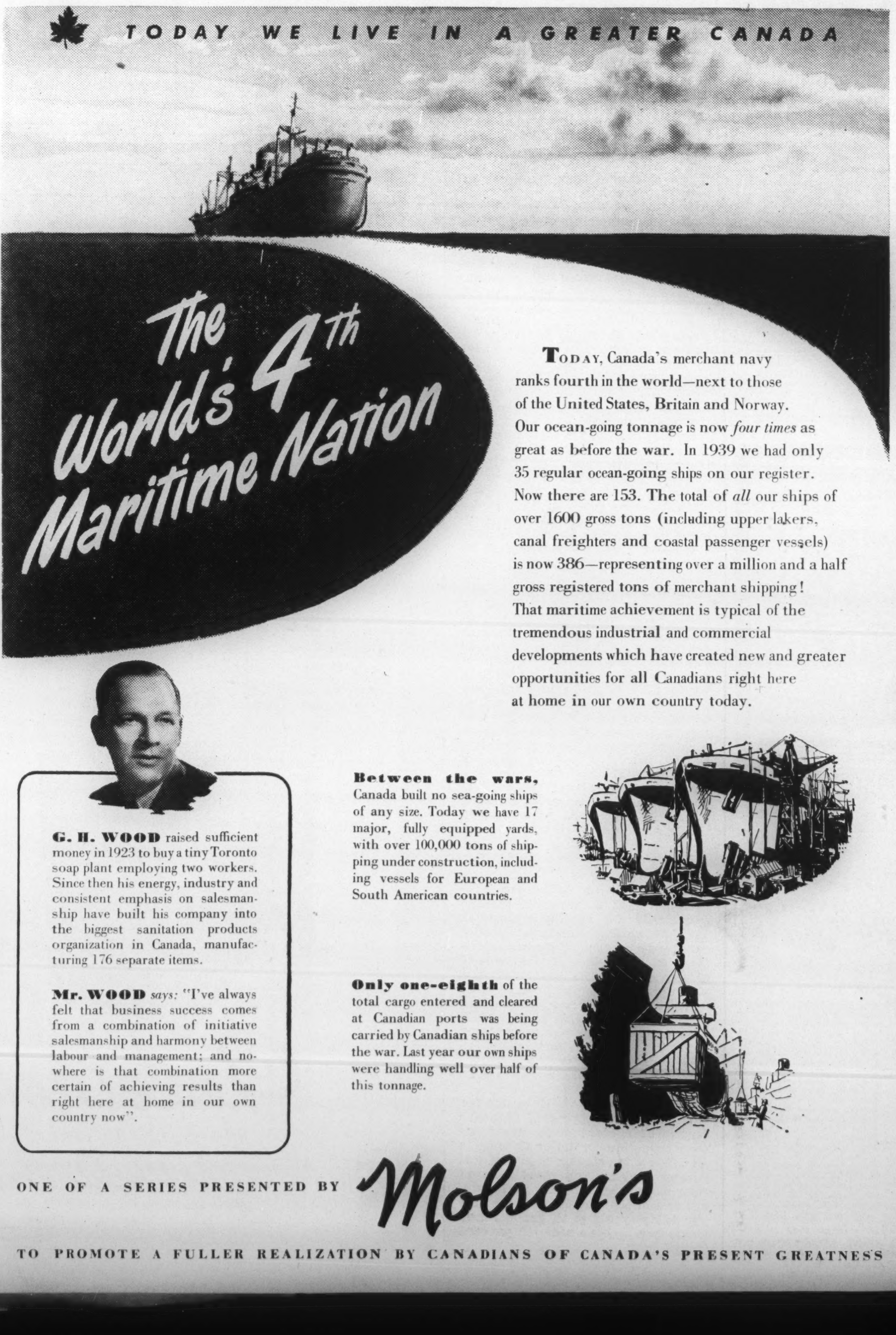

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G. H. WOOD raised sufficient money in 1923 to buy a tiny Toronto soap plant employing two workers. Since then his energy, industry and consistent emphasis on salesmanship have built his company into the biggest sanitation products organization in Canada, manufacturing 176 separate items.

Mr. WOOD *says:* "I've always felt that business success comes from a combination of initiative salesmanship and harmony between labour and management; and nowhere is that combination more certain of achieving results than right here at home in our own country now".

Between the wars, Canada built no sea-going ships of any size. Today we have 17 major, fully equipped yards, with over 100,000 tons of shipping under construction, including vessels for European and South American countries.

Only one-eighth of the total cargo entered and cleared at Canadian ports was being carried by Canadian ships before the war. Last year our own ships were handling well over half of this tonnage.

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